

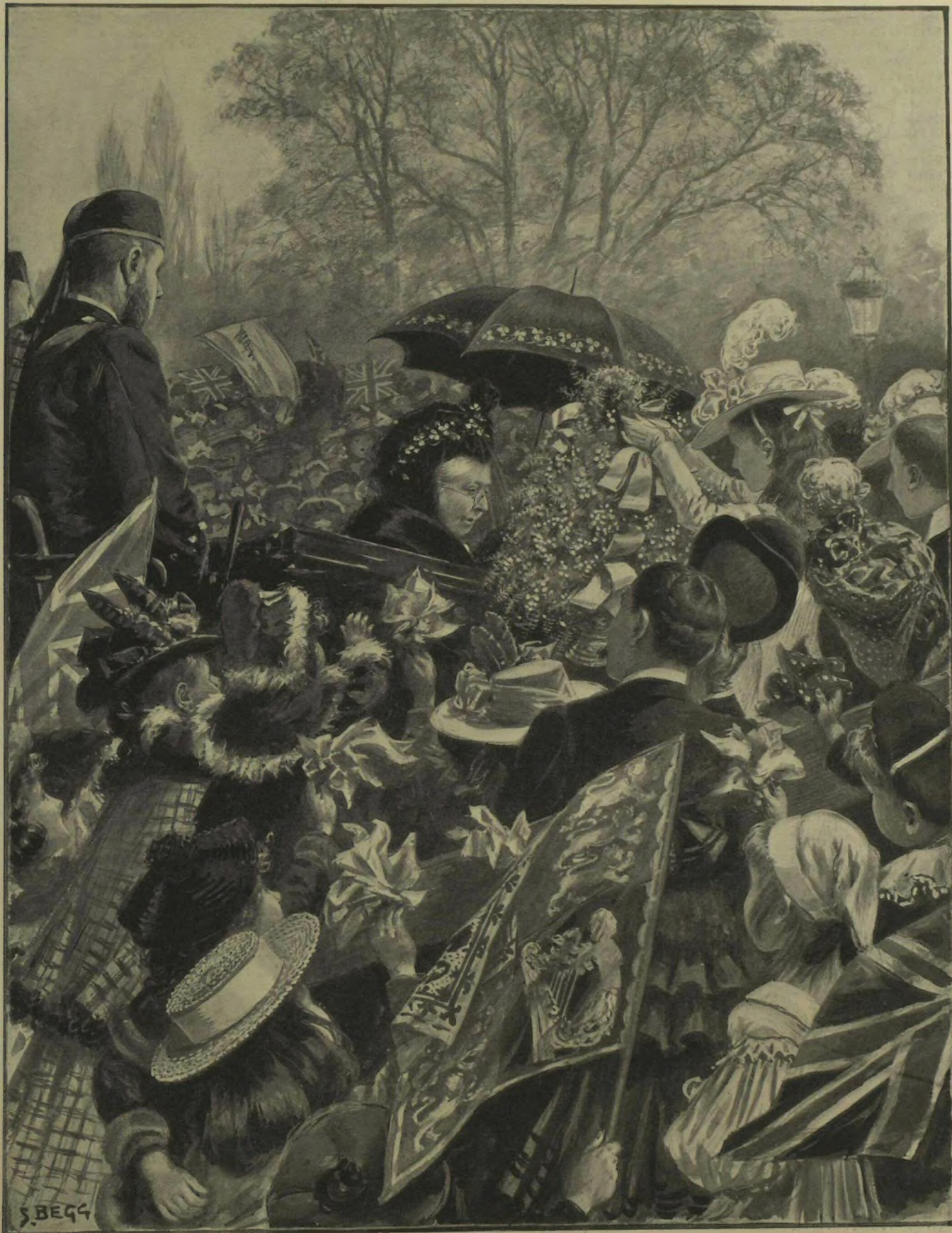
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THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND: CHILDREN'S DAY IN PHOENIX PARK.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. S. BEGE.

On Saturday, April 7, 30,000 school-children from all parts of Ireland assembled in Phoenix Park to be reviewed by her Majesty. The arrangements were under the superintendence of the Lady Mayoress and Lady Arnott. One of Lady Arnott's twin daughters, accompanied by her sister and Master Fife, presented a bouquet to the Queen.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

The Prince of Wales has passed the ordeal which few Princes escape. Sooner or later, even in these unromantic times of ours, the occupant of a throne, or the heir to it, has to look murder in the eye, and not quail. He passes most of his time in duties which demand certain qualities in a superlative degree—fact, patience, and the physical endurance of formal ceremonies. But there must be something in reserve always ready for emergency—the quality of personal courage in that kind of peril in which he is defenceless. A boy jumps on the footboard of a railway carriage and shoots at the Prince of Wales through the window. By good fortune his aim is unsteady, and his weapon is bad. The Prince is, happily, unscathed; more remarkably still, his nerve is unshaken, although, in such a moment, the mind is as swift as electricity. He must have looked at the muzzle of that revolver for (to him) a perceptible space of time. The ordinary traveller, I imagine, would have had an immediate impulse to make a fight for it—to hurl something at the assassin, or swove out of the line of fire. But a Prince may not do these commonplace things. Should his life be sought by a casual lunatic or criminal, he must take his chance with impassive serenity.

This peculiar courage may be partly a survival of the tradition that divinity doth hedge a king. But it is a tradition that appertains to all exalted office. The head of the Republic is just as liable to be shot at as the head that wears, or may wear, a crown. In my time three Presidents of great peoples have been assassinated, and only one Sovereign. Be the chief of the State hereditary or plebiscitary, he is none the less a target for lunacy or vengeance, and he must face death as coolly as he faces a deputation. It is imperative to his dignity that he should be unarmed, for the world would feel a kind of shock if Prince or President were to whip out a revolver and shoot his assailant. You and I might carry secret weapons for our own protection if we believed ourselves in any danger, and the use of them in self-defence would be thought praiseworthy. But royal personages are debarred from this sensible action, and if the Prince of Wales had detected Sipido's intention in time, and had promptly covered him with a revolver, we should all have had a half obscure misgiving that this was a violation of ideals. It was well understood in old times that a Prince must not cross swords with a subject. Our democratic notions may not be very respectful to that etiquette; but we should be surprised, and secretly disappointed, if Princes were to bandy weapons with cutthroats at railway-stations.

Having invested royalty with this dignified helplessness, we are surely under all the greater obligation to strengthen its safeguards. That is why the writers and orators who, in their hatred of England, have not scrupled to attack the Queen and the Prince of Wales must share the obloquy of Sipido. This wretched lad was told that the Prince was responsible for "the killing of so many Boers." A Belgian deputy has sought to condone Sipido's act by declaring that blood calls for blood. According to this morality, a war that does not please you entitles you to murder anybody who may be singled out by your heedless prejudice. Indeed, the language of many Continental journals about England and the English might well inspire the Sipidos with the belief that an Englishman is a beast of prey, a blend of pirate and cannibal, who, failing the extirpation of his race by a righteous coalition of Europe, ought to be put out of the way by a well-directed bullet. Most malevolent!

A Frenchman, who is supposed to know something about us, has been telling the *Westminster Gazette* that his countrymen are afraid of our arrogant pride. They cannot tell where it may lead us next. Having digested Mr. Kruger and his Republic, we may gnash the sea-wolf's teeth on the shores of France. "*Revenons à nos moutons*," says the wolf to the French lamb. "Just wait, my dear, a very little, till I have disposed of this nice toothsome bear." So the lamb bleats its alarm in the ear of the *Westminster*, which appears to think that such emotion is not unnatural. "You will not argue," says the Frenchman plaintively. "You hector everybody, and presently it may be our turn to suffer your violence." I am under the impression that we argued with Mr. Kruger quite a considerable time, and that it was he, not we, who put an end to the discussion. True, we did not argue about Fashoda; we simply said that the French explorer, who had no right to hoist his flag there, must take it down. But this was after a plain warning some years before that any such adventure as Major Marchand's would be regarded by us as "an unfriendly act." We did not poach on the preserves of France; but she sent an enterprising interloper to poach on ours. No doubt she would have liked us to leave him in possession of Fashoda, and argue the point for the next twenty years.

The "sleepy giant," as Sir George White so aptly named his country, does occasionally wake up and disconcert people who have presumed upon his slumbers. He is thoroughly awake now to the danger that threatened his dominion in South Africa. I find in an Amsterdam paper

an interview with Dr. Theal, the South African historian, who pledges his personal honour that Mr. Kruger, Mr. Steyn, and Mr. Reitz never dreamed of destroying British supremacy. Dr. Theal is an amiable enthusiast who is easily deluded. He has lived among the Dutch in South Africa without discovering the existence of an Afrikaner party, bent upon ousting English political institutions, the English language, and the English flag. A pamphlet has been published at Cape Town, consisting of translated articles which appeared in a leading Dutch journal of the colony as far back as 1882. They advised the Dutch Afrikaners to turn the English defeat in the Transvaal to account by steadily arming, making their own ammunition, boycotting English trade, rooting out of Dutch families that pest, the English governess, who taught the children a foreign tongue that it was a "disgrace" to speak. "South Africa for the Dutch" was the motto of this policy, and its authors saw in 1882 that everything depended on the military growth of the Transvaal Republic. That was nearly twenty years before the Jameson Raid; but the learned Dr. Theal knew nothing about it. He cannot even now grasp the fact that Mr. Kruger's avowed object is to make the Transvaal "a sovereign international State," which is manifestly incompatible with the Imperial authority.

In this same Amsterdam paper there is a delightfully significant remark by the editor, who is good enough to express himself in admirably plain English. He says the Dutch character is "radically different" from the English character, and for this reason the Dutch cannot be expected to accept our institutions and our political methods. Is not this just a little rash on the part of a Dutch writer who wants us to believe that there is no Dutch conspiracy in South Africa? Cape Colony is governed by our institutions and our methods, and none other; but if it is tyranny to thrust these upon a people whose character "differs radically" from our own, what are we to think of Dutch loyalty at the Cape? Amsterdam must really be more cautious. Even the innocence of Dr. Theal may not avail to hide these robust assertions of Dutch nationality. I fear that the dream of a New Holland in South Africa dazzles some wits on the Amstel, although they are scandalised when we accuse Mr. Kruger and his confederates of seeking to make this dream a reality.

The British Empire is safe enough; but it is my duty to note a desperate attack upon the character of London. It is no new thing; once a year at least some reputable person sets us all by the ears with a homily upon London's ugliness. This time it is Mr. Richard Whiteing, who says we are dwellers in the ugliest city that his wanderings have revealed. There is a chorus of angry protest; for although we all have misgivings as to certain aspects of London, every man has a bit of it that is dear to him. This may be anything from the Dome of St. Paul's to that memorable view from the attic window which, the poet tells us, is "grand thro' the chimney-pots over the way." I am particularly anxious to know whether Mr. Whiteing's eye has ever lighted on the grey spires of Whitehall, as they may be seen from the bridge over the lake in St. James's Park when they are touched by the fading glow of a lucent sky towards evening.

Yes; but when we have discharged upon Mr. Whiteing the odium of many inkindings, isn't there an uncomfortable feeling that all our pet London charms are at the mercy of one dread enemy? Here is Mr. Robert Hichens, in that lively new journal, the *Londoner*, boldly proclaiming what we all strive to hide. "Do what we will," says he, "till we get rid of London's climate we shall never have a lovely London." That sky over the spires of Whitehall, how often is it lucent? This winter, which is just relinquishing its grasp upon us, has made the gloomiest London I have seen for years. One afternoon I found in a hotel two forlorn Americans, cheerful people by nature, but reduced to misery by our climate. Their bark was on the sea, their boat was on the shore; in other words, their boxes were in the hall, and a cab was waiting to take them to Charing Cross. "This is the first winter we have tried to spend in your town," they said brokenly, "and after three weeks of it we are nearly dead." I assured them that the winter would almost certainly be over by June, and that if they would hold on till then a lucent sky over Whitehall would reward them. But they laughed derisively, and said they would rather make sure of that sky in Italy.

"Who does not know," asks the remorseless Hichens, "the peculiar apprehension, the horrible depression that often besets the soul in London?" A friend of mine who wanders about the island three parts of the year comes to London, he says, for a moral tonic. The country is so gay that he finds London austere, monastic, a chastening discipline. For him it is not the Babylon of the story-books, but the cell, the hair-shirt, the fast and vigil. He is a contrite pilgrim in Piccadilly, and walks Pall Mall as if he had peas in his shoon. After a while he flies again to the giddy dissipation of Ambleside, or the riotous vassal of Wessex. So think how it must be with the friars of orders various who spend nearly the whole year in this penitential town!

THE TRANSVAAL WAR REVIEWED.

BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

On the Western Border there has been continued fighting. Making is still unrelieved, but it is clear that operations are on foot, of which the details are naturally being kept dark. It may be that Sir Leslie Rundle, who has been sent to Kimberley on special duty, is not unconnected with this final attempt to remove a serious blot upon the generally satisfactory condition of affairs. At Warrenton firing still continues, and a few days back our artillery found it necessary to shell the enemy out of the Fourteen Streams railway-station. From Boshof a genuine little success is reported. It will be remembered that in last week's summary mention was made of a Boer concentration at Koodostrand, near Paardeberg. A party of about fifty Boers from this commando was prowling near Boshof—which was occupied from Kimberley about the time of the entry into Bloemfontein—with a cartload of dynamite for railway-smashing purposes, when they were neatly surrounded by a force under Lord Methuen, consisting of Kimberley Mounted Corps and Imperial Yeomanry. The French "General," Count de Villebois-Mareuil, and several Boers were killed, and the remainder taken prisoners. A most satisfactory little affair, but not enough to balance the substantial reverses at Koorn Spruit and Reddersburg.

The reverse sustained by Colonel Broadwood's force on March 31 at Koorn Spruit, to the east of Bloemfontein, has had an unpleasant sequel in the shape of another serious mishap, resulting in the capture of two companies of mounted infantry and three of the Royal Irish Rifles. It will be remembered that a few hours after the Koorn Spruit disaster had occurred, General Colville arrived on the scene with the 9th Division, and was followed on the next day by the Cavalry Division under French. After keeping in touch with the enemy for some time, a retirement to Bloemfontein was effected, a post of observation being maintained at Bushman's Kop, about twelve miles to the east of Lord Roberts's headquarters. The Boers were not slow to take advantage of this, and immediately swept down to Reddersburg, which lies about thirty-seven miles south of Bloemfontein, and about eleven miles east of Bethany railway-station. On April 3 a detachment from General Gatacre's force, consisting of the above-mentioned two companies of mounted infantry and three companies of Royal Irish Rifles, were returning to Bethany from a mission of pacification in the east of the Orange Free State. Near Reddersburg this force encountered the Boers, and, finding itself hopelessly outnumbered, took up the best position available and prepared to make a gallant stand. For twenty-one hours the detachment held out without food or water, and not until its ammunition was finally spent did it surrender, at 9 a.m. on the 4th, to a force nearly ten times its own size and armed with artillery.

News had reached Lord Roberts on the afternoon of the 3rd that the detachment was being pressed, and he at once directed General Gatacre to move to its assistance from Springfontein, at the same time sending a battalion of Cameron Highlanders from his own force. General Gatacre reached Reddersburg on April 4, about two hours after the detachment had surrendered, and was compelled by the great numerical superiority of the enemy—who were now some 5000 strong—to retire on Bethany.

From several standpoints this has been a most unfortunate occurrence. The loss of men has been very considerable, and the loss of prestige, perhaps, even more so. There does not seem sufficient reason why General Colville should not have been able, with reinforcements, if not to deal the enemy at the Waterworks and Thaba N'Chu a serious blow, at any rate to prevent their turning our flank and waylaying the detachment at Reddersburg. The latter, apparently, was moving across country in rather a risky fashion, considering the recent Boer concentration in the east of the Free State, and the certainty that, if occasion offered, the enemy would dash southwards and threaten our communications. Already the ill-effects of the reverse have been seen in the return to arms of many Free Staters who had surrendered on the strength of Lord Roberts's proclamation, but who, in the face of recent events, were doubtful as to Lord Roberts's capacity to protect them from the resentment of the Transvaalers.

It remains for Lord Roberts to retrieve as speedily as may be these two reverses, and there is every indication that this will very shortly be done. Remounts are arriving daily at Bloemfontein, the Eighth Division is beginning to come up from Cape Town, and everything points to an immediate resumption of the advance. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to note that every effort is being made to protect the lines of communication. The railway is being strongly patrolled, and the arrangements are being supervised by Lord Kitchener in person, a sufficient guarantee that the work will be done thoroughly. General Clements has arrived at Bloemfontein with his force, and it is computed that, after making all allowances for guarding the lines of communication and garrisoning Bloemfontein, Lord Roberts will be able to move forward against Kroonstad with between 30,000 and 40,000 men.

Some interesting developments may be expected to the south-east of Bloemfontein, in which quarter General Brabant's Colonial Division recently occupied Wepener. This place is now being vigorously threatened by the Boers, who show signs of trying to encompass it by working round through Basutoland. The Basutos, however, are preparing to resist any violation of their frontiers, and if the Boers persist in the attempt, they will probably find themselves in a veritable hornet's nest. Wepener, it is satisfactory to add, is strongly held, and will probably be able to render an excellent account of itself.

In Natal no movement of any importance is reported, but an advance is evidently imminent. The men and horses in Ladysmith are said to have "picked up," and there should be no difficulty on General Buller's part in working *pari passu* with Lord Roberts, and in ridding the whole of Natal, at a very early date, of the presence of the invaders.

THE GUILDHALL PICTURES.

This year's exhibition at the Guildhall Art Gallery is intended to convey some idea of the foundations on which the fame and position of living British artists rest. Specimens of one hundred and fifteen artists have been brought together on the very practical principle of "one man, one work." The result is, perhaps, more interesting with regard to the pictures which, at the time of their appearance, enjoyed the greatest popularity or excited the loudest criticism. Among these is Mr. Holman Hunt's "Shadow of Death," painted about thirty years ago, and at a time when Pre-Raphaelism was on the wane; while Mr. Windus's "Too Late" and Mr. Arthur Hughes's "Silver and Gold" bear witness to the movement when in its full strength. About the value of these pictures controversy will always rage; but Mr. McNeill Whistler's portrait of Carlyle is a work which all will admit to be of the highest importance. Of those pictures which gave a fleeting popularity to their artists, who were unable to fix, there are only too many instances; but in kindness their names need not be mentioned. It is more pleasant to consider those which might, perhaps, in themselves have proved to be stepping-stones to higher things. Among such are Mr. Frank Dicksee's "Reverie"; Mr. Mount Loudan's single figure of a girl bearing the same title; Mr. Ridley Corbet's "Autumn Rains," and Mrs. Adrian Stokes's "The Page." One picture which has never before been exhibited in public—Mr. Sargent's portrait of Miss Astor—will attract special admiration, not because it displays some of the artist's chief characteristics, but rather because it is more reposeful and more *ingenue* than the majority of his pictures of late years.

ART NOTES.

The Society of Miniaturists, for some unexplained reason, is now admitted to a portion of the East Gallery of the Royal Institute, and manages to find place for upwards of three hundred specimens of its work. The conditions under which success is achieved in this special branch are so wholly different from those of ordinary branch-work that it is difficult to raise any standard but that of a faithful likeness. Unfortunately, tradition seems to demand that prettiness should be the one thing needful in miniature-painting. If this be so, the present generation has caught the tradition with surprising aptitude, and some artists, such as Miss Hadden and Miss Ethel Webber, seem to have a higher ambition. Miss L. Stein is excellent as well as bold as a colourist, and Mrs. Massey ably vindicates the claims of dogs to the right of being "miniaturised." Miss Gibson sends only one portrait—that of Mrs. T. Fildes—but it is marked by special softness and delicacy.

One's chief surprise at the exhibition of embroidered pictures and samplers now to be seen at the Fine Art Society's Gallery is that it should not have been attempted years ago. Mr. Huish, the author of the Introductory Note on the Catalogue, is probably the only living authority on this subject whom it would be safe to follow, and his able and succinct monograph lends additional value and interest to a hitherto neglected or almost unknown art. Mr. Ruskin, it seems, placed needlework as the first starting-point of the "Six Queenly and Muse-taught Arts," and the specimens of his mother's and grandmother's work will show that it was not without reason that he thus pleaded *pro domo sua*. Although there is no work exhibited here going back beyond the time of Elizabeth, Mr. Huish is by no means disposed to admit that specimens of an earlier date may not be found; but at present the Houses of Stuart and of Hanover would seem to be more exclusively identified with needle embroideries. In the former period events and emblems connected with the royal family seem to have monopolised the attention of the workers, and raised figures with gold and silver threads were freely introduced. Religious subjects and allegories were next most in favour—possibly coinciding with the rise of the Puritan spirit—and among these the tester hangings from Littlecote House—the scene of Wild Dayrell's legend—is really fine in both colour and design. The quaintness of thought and naïveté of expression which distinguish the greater portion of the works exhibited cannot fail to please; and some may here and there recognise in roughly expressed sketches ideas which may have inspired Bunyan and Defoe with some of their quaint and forcible imagery. The exhibition is in every way attractive as well as original, and it is to be hoped that the publicity thus given to the primitive phase of our national art may draw other specimens from their hiding-places.

Miss Prideaux, both by her practical work and her writings, has acquired so well recognised a position among amateur bookbinders that the catalogue of the books bound by her during the past ten years will be eagerly sought after by bibliophiles. Combined with the catalogue Miss Prideaux gives twenty-six illustrations of her skill in the art of design, and a brief explanation of her views on the subject of bookbinding. Miss Prideaux is anxious to limit decoration to somewhat narrow proportions, and she points out that the Early Italian and French binders placed a restraint upon their designs. Trivial over-decorations not unfrequently serve to cover poverty of design, and almost always to hide defects in the morocco. There is, in fact, very little artistic grace in the lavish gold puzzles which often cover the outside of books of which the contents are intended to be simple and direct. They may be suitable as wedding presents, and as such convey a cynical meaning, but they are out of place in the library of a true lover of books. Miss Prideaux asserts, speaking from practical knowledge, there can be no greater mistake than to suppose that the making of an apparently simple design involves less labour than an apparently elaborate one. It is comparatively easy to make endless variations of a diaper pattern, but to express a complete design in a few lines and on a limited space requires much labour and thought. The plates, which are admirably printed, convey an adequate idea of Miss Prideaux's taste and masterfulness in an art which has attracted many workers and many patrons.

THE PARLIAMENTARY HOLIDAY.

Lords and Commons, adjourning from Monday to the 30th and 26th inst. respectively, began the Easter holidays on Tuesday morning in delightfully mild and sunshiny spring weather. It was a pleasure simply to breathe the soft air. The brightness of the West-End streets smacked of May, and of the opening of the London Season in earnest. But there will be a pleasant and beneficial interval of golf for Mr. Balfour, and of Irish jaunts and country visits for many legislators, ere the Royal Academy and the Opera provide fresh topics for conversation.

The fine tact of Mr. Balfour was once more exemplified ere the House of Commons separated. Replying to an apt question from Mr. Buchanan, the urbane Leader of the House suavely said the cordial thanks of the Government had been conveyed to the French Republic for "the honour so generously paid to the remains of the late Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart." This mark of respect to a great Commander was paid, it will be remembered, in Algiers, and the gracious act on the part of the French could not have been more graciously acknowledged than it was by Mr. Balfour.

The Commons did not adjourn before advancing a stage the useful Agricultural Holdings Bill, which Mr. Lambert and other authorities criticised sharply, but which Mr. Long justified. It was read a second time, and was referred to the Grand Committee on Trade.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Mr. Tree's managerial enterprise has given us at Her Majesty's a charming representation of that delightful fantasy, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and there is no vital reason why the delicate love-story of "The Tempest," with its Eden-like innocence and its general atmosphere of reconciling charity, should prove any more difficult to realise. Mr. Benson has revived "The Tempest" at the Lyceum, with Mrs. Benson as Miranda. Mr. Brydson makes an admirably declamatory Prospero; Miss Loftus a pretty and not too finicking Ariel, and Mr. Frank Rodney, in particular, a natural and graceful Ferdinand; while the humours of drunken Stephano and his quaint friend the jester could scarcely find happier treatment than they obtain from Mr. G. R. Weir and Mr. Lyall Swete—made, if not born, Shakspearean comedians. And really, Mr. Benson himself has given much thought to his original if prosaic conception of Caliban.

Much of Charles Lamb's delightful criticism of "The Rivals," particularly of the representative of Mrs. Malaprop, might be applied to the excellent performance of Sheridan's sprightly comedy at the Haymarket, where Mrs. Calvert provokes much laughter in the letter scene, and the house is crowded nightly to admire the wit of the dialogue and gaiety of the acting.

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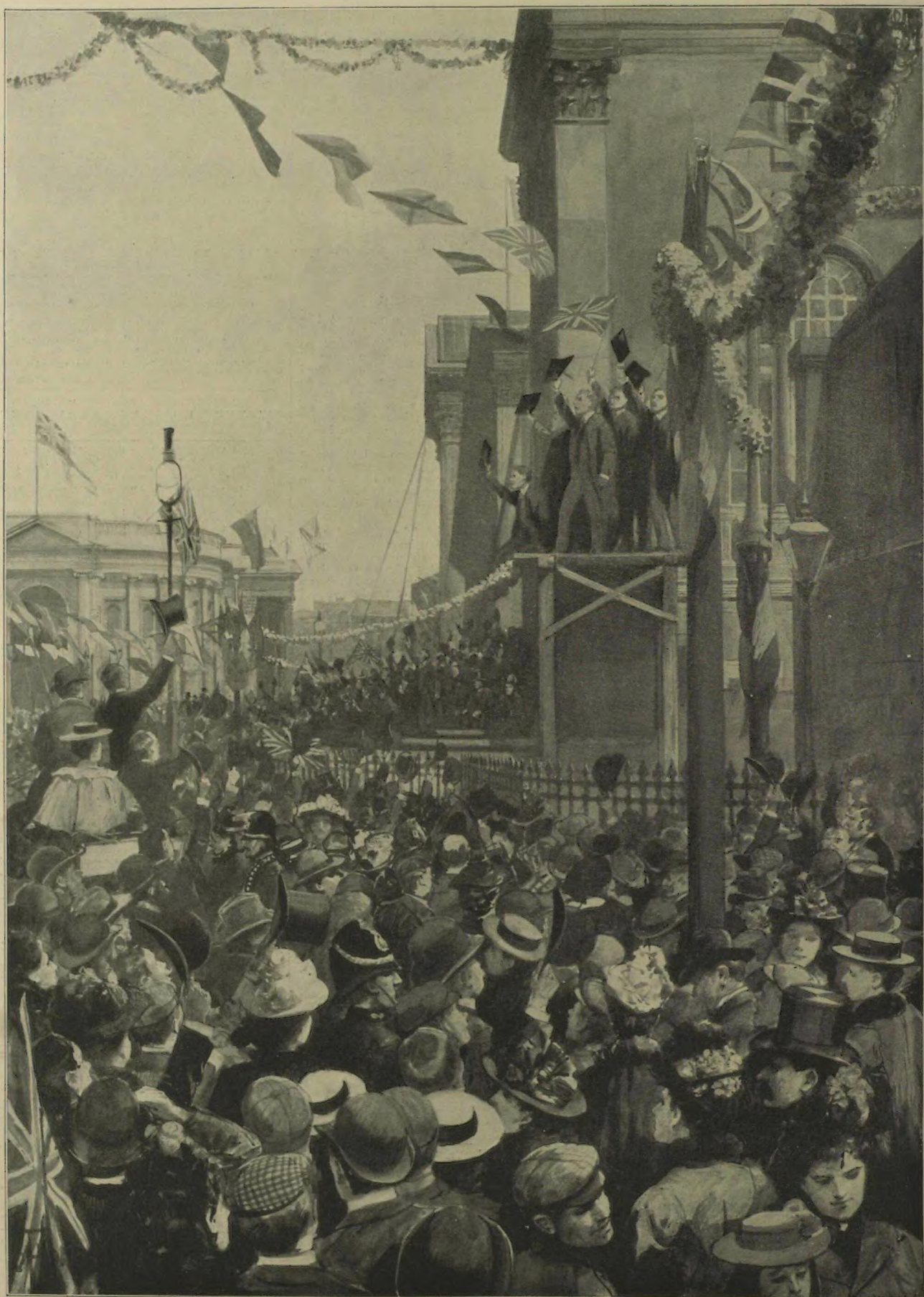
GOD IS LOVE. EASTER HOLIDAYS. EXHIBITION of a SERIES of NINE LARGE PICTURES and 42 WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by A. E. ENSLIE, at the ENSLIE GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. W. OPEN DAILY (including Good Friday and Easter Monday), 10 till 6. Admission 1s.

DORÉ GALLERY.—THE GORDON MEMORIAL SERVICE AT KILBURN, by E. O'Shea Woodville, R.L. RINDLY LENT BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. "The Tree of Peace," by W. Lawson, &c., &c., in addition to DORÉ'S GREAT MASTERPIECES, now on view at 35, New Bond Street, W. Admission 1s.

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THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

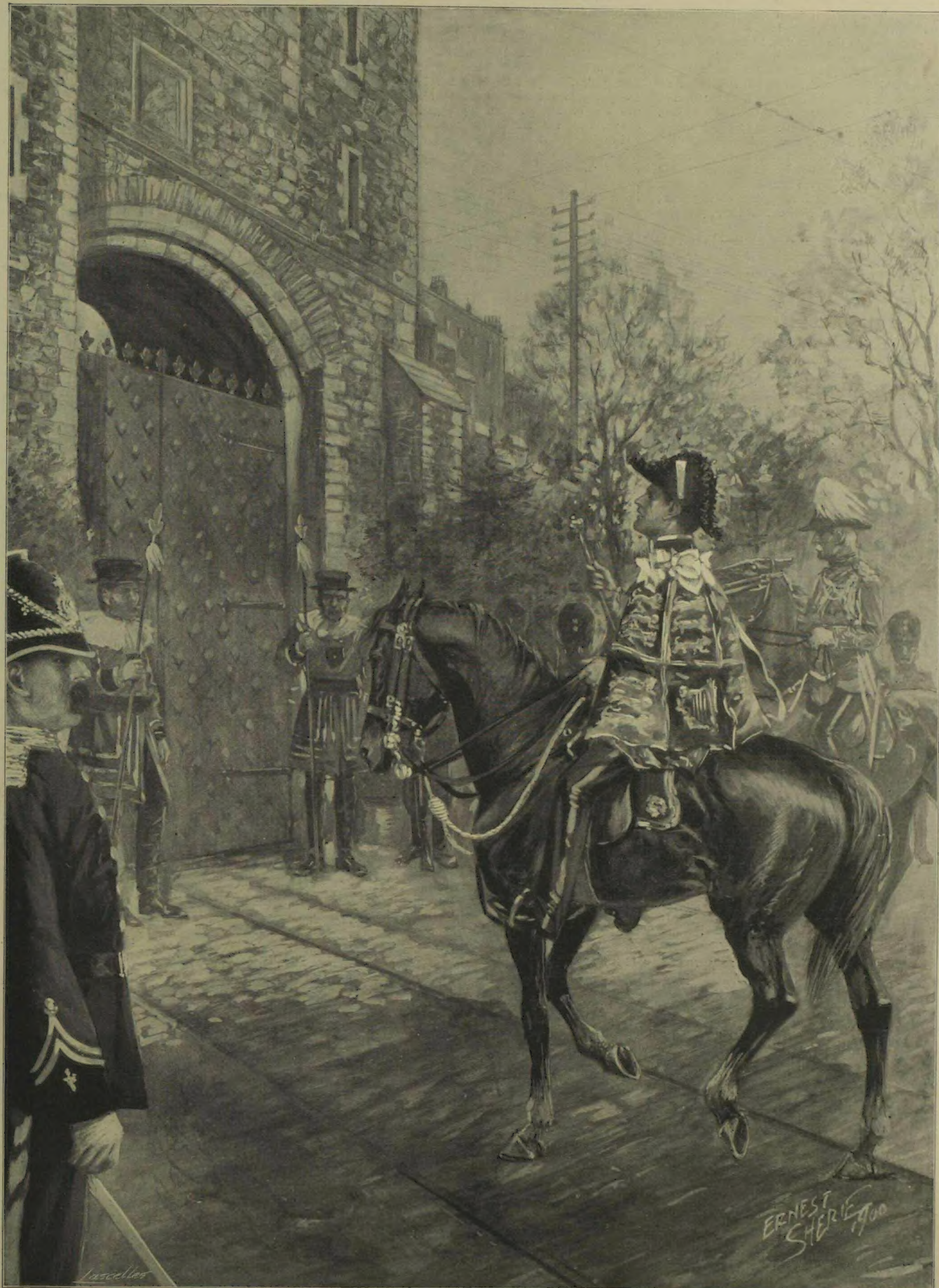


TRINITY COLLEGE STUDENTS SINGING "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN" AFTER THE PASSING OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. S. BEGG.

The undergraduates continued shouting and singing for at least an hour after the Queen had passed, quite outdoing the crowd in their enthusiasm. The men wore their academical costume, many of the gowns being characteristically ragged.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.



ATHLONE PURSUIVANT OF ARMS DEMANDING ADMISSION FOR THE QUEEN AT DUBLIN CITY GATES.

Drawn by our Special Artist, Mr. E. Sherie.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

"The Queen is happy to be once more among her Irish people, from whom she has again received so warm a welcome." That sentence appears in a letter addressed by the Home Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant a day or two after the Queen's triumphant drive from Kingstown to the Viceregal Lodge. At night the illuminations in Dublin were on a par with the decorations that had made the streets so gay by day. At Kingstown the presence of the Channel Fleet added brilliancy to the scene when, all of a sudden, every vessel was outlined in electric lights, the flag-ship being recognised by its flag of fire. Ashore, the windows of the Town Hall were similarly outlined. The Kildare Street Club, the most comfortable in Dublin, was a blaze of light; and Grafton Street, College Green, and Dame Street were brilliant centres of attraction, the crowds singing the National Anthem as they surged along.

The Queen has had a good many visitors at the Viceregal Lodge, the earliest and the most welcome of all being the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their

Ireland were represented in that multitude of "the darling young," and perhaps the episode will prove to be the most historic of all the episodes of this royal visit, that is to be prolonged until the last week of this month. For "the youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity," and the tradition of Queen Victoria will be carried far into the next century by the eye-witnesses of last Saturday in the Phoenix Park. A large body of children from Mayo was unavoidably delayed, and it is said that one of the teachers, in whom the sense of completeness must have been highly developed, telegraphed to the Committee requesting that the proceedings might be postponed. Although this was out of the question, "young Mayo" was not disappointed, for her Majesty heard of their case, and arranged that they should see her on her afternoon drive. Only one child was lost out of the 35,000, and even that luckless mite was soon found and restored to its parents. The Queen took a personal interest in the incident. On Monday her Majesty drove out and was enthusiastically received by tremendous crowds. Chief among the loyal demonstrators have been, of course, the undergraduates of Trinity College.

The great employers of labour had given their work-people a free hour, and the principal thoroughfares were

to Natal) shows the Boers' most audacious engineering effort, the wonderful dam across the Klip River, by which the besiegers hoped to deluge the garrison into surrender. All day when the shell-fire permitted, and every night, a band of five hundred natives was kept busily employed piling sandbags across the bed of the stream, and the work had reached proportions which may be termed almost colossal when the relief put an end to it. It will be noted that a tramway was used to convey the sandbags to the extremity of the dam.

OUR COLONIAL AUXILIARIES.

The New Zealand Rough-riders who left Christchurch towards the end of February for South African service composed the first force raised and equipped entirely by the individual subscriptions of loyal colonists. Another illustration which calls for mention in this connection represents the departure of the Canadians—the second contingent—on board the *Milwaukee*. The infantrymen of the first Canadian contingent, the mounted rifles of the second, and the riders of Lord Strathcona's company are all volunteers in the true sense of the word, twenty men offering to serve where one could



DEPARTURE OF THE NEW ZEALAND ROUGH-RIDERS FROM CHRISTCHURCH FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Rough-riders are the first Volunteers equipped entirely by individual subscriptions of loyal Colonists.

Photo. supplied by Mr. A. H. Bristol.

children. The first drive taken by her Majesty outside the private gardens of the Lodge was witnessed by a large and cheering crowd in the Phoenix Park. The Gough statue and the Wellington monument were taken in on the route. The next day the Queen drove through Drumcondra, passing Archbishop Walsh's house. The royal dinner-parties brought fully occupied days to a close, one such banquet bringing round the board the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Cadogan, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke of Abercorn, the Right Hon. the O'Connor Don, and Madam O'Connor. At another dinner in St. Patrick's Hall, the guests included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Bandon, the Earl of Kenmare (who was once Lord Chamberlain), and Sir Matthew White Ridley, M.P., Minister-in-Attendance. One toast was drunk—it was that of "The Queen."

On Saturday another sort of pageant was witnessed, a simple one, but not on that account the less moving. About 35,000 school children gathered together in Phoenix Park, while the Queen proceeded in her carriage at a walking pace through the midst of them. It is said that the cheers beat even those record cheers heard in Hyde Park from a similar multitude during the days of the Diamond Jubilee. The Queen is reported to have laughed outright when a shrill childlike voice was heard to exclaim, "Sure, you're a nice old lady." All parts of

densely packed. The Queen left the Viceregal Lodge at four o'clock. Her Majesty was accompanied, in an open carriage, by Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg. The now familiar escort of Irish Constabulary was reinforced by Household Cavalry under Lieutenant the Marquis of Headfort. At one point of the road a working man shouted, "God bless your Majesty!" adding, "Boys, let's give three cheers for the Queen!"

The behaviour of the crowd left nothing to be desired, Irish courtesy and consideration were the order of the day. Police supervision was, indeed, rendered unnecessary by the good feeling of the people.

OUR WAR PICTURES.

Among our war pictures not dealt with elsewhere in our columns, the chief is the striking scene which commemorates yet another triumph for the war-correspondent. Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, had the honour and good fortune to be able to announce to Lord Roberts that Bloemfontein had surrendered. On that day, indeed, the correspondents were particularly well to the front. Mr. Gwynne, of Reuter's, and Mr. Patterson, of the *Sydney Herald*, are reported to have galloped into the town ahead of everyone else. Another remarkable picture (to leap from the Free State

be accepted. All three contingents have been drafted both from Canada's regular force and from the Colonial volunteers; but as the regulars consist of only 1000 men all told the proportion of these is small compared to the volunteers. Some of the men have seen service in that guerilla campaign known as the Indian Rebellion of 1885. Colonel Otter, of the first company, and Captain Steel, of the Strathcona Horse, and the majority of the other officers served in the North-West Rebellion. Not a few of the privates have had experience at North-West Mounted Police posts in the Territories and in the mining regions of Klondike and Kootenay; but the greater number could only boast the ten days' annual drill of the volunteer force. To off-set this lack of experience, the Militia Department took only the pick of Canadian manhood. Preference was given applicants inured to outdoor hardships and with a reputation for marksmanship and horsemanship. This resulted in a preponderance of cowboys, mountaineers, hunters and ex-members of the Mounted Police. Of discipline the men may be said to have had absolutely none. Of military strategy they know nothing; but if ability to get the lie of a strange land and be at home there, to face death without flinching and to hit straight, could be of service in the African war, Canada felt she might rely upon her men to acquit themselves with credit. And they have.

PERSONAL.

The Earl of Dunraven has been a man of many ambitions and of some disappointments. Now he goes to the war, sanguine of success, at the head of a body of Yeomanry, "The Sharpshooters," specially organised for service in South Africa. Lord Dunraven, who is not quite sixty, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and sits in the House of Lords as Baron Kenry. "I am resolved to look at what is above," is the motto of the Wyndham-Quins; and Lord Dunraven has aspired, in his day, to be the proprietor of a weekly newspaper with literary ambitions; to win the America Cup; and to figure as an Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, a post he held for a time and then relinquished. In connection with his latest and crowning effort, it may be recalled that he was formerly a Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards, and is an Honorary Colonel of the Glamorgan Artillery. Lord Dunraven married, in 1869, Florence, daughter of the late Lord Charles Lennox Kerr, and has two daughters, one of whom became, three years ago, the wife of the Knight of Glin.

With the Sharpshooters, as commanding officer, goes Colonel Parke, and Lord Dunraven himself, who at first held no commission, has become a supernumerary Captain on the battalion staff. Part of the corps left Southampton on board the *Galeka* last Saturday, having travelled down from London the previous day. There was no regular march to the station, each man proceeding to Nine Elms as he pleased, at a stated hour. The band of the Coldstreams played the Sharpshooters off with "Auld Lang Syne."

In Admiral Lord Charles Montagu Douglas Scott, K.C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, has been found an able successor to the late Admiral Sir H. Fairfax. Lord Charles, who was educated at Radley, and has just turned sixty years of age, saw service in the Baltic so long ago as in 1854. He was with the Naval Brigade in the Indian Mutiny; was Commander-in-Chief on the Australian station ten years ago, and has been an A.D.C. to the Queen. Lord Charles married, seventeen years ago, Ada Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Ryan, of Derriweil Heights, Macedon, Victoria.

Lord Russell of Killowen lately pointed out the difference between the receptions at home of conquering heroes from the war and of arbitrators whose minds and tongues have been occupied over bloodless battles. Venezuela was the Lord Chief Justice's case in point. The Delagoa Bay award has been received with an equal calm, but Mr. E. M. Underdown, Q.C., if he misses the triumphal arch and the summons to Windsor, may, at least, find his portrait in our pages. To express a doubt about the impartiality of Swiss arbiters is to defer the day of the acceptance of arbitration as a basis of settlement in international disputes. But the United States hints broadly that Portugal comes off better than it ought, and England has its own misgivings as to the justice of the decision at Berne—misgivings which Mr. Underdown probably shares. Mr. Capel-Slaughter, at any rate, who instructed the British counsel, has stated that the amount Portugal has been ordered to pay to Great Britain and America is "ridiculously inadequate." It falls short of the British claims by nearly a million sterling.

Osman Pasha, the victorious Turkish General, whose exploits at Plevna made his name famous some three-and-twenty years ago, has died at the age of sixty-eight. He had fought in the Crimea, and had henceforth regarded British soldiers as his comrades, so that one of his last messages was expressive of sympathy with our troops in South Africa. The great achievement of his career was, of course, his attempt to bar the Russian advance when they

had already occupied Nicopolis, and he had to turn aside and entrench himself in the village of Plevna. For months he kept the foe at bay, inflicting on them huge losses when they attempted to storm him, and yielding in the end only when hunger drove him forth on a gallant but impossible sortie.

Captain Cecil Boyle, of the Oxfordshire contingent of the Imperial Yeomanry, reported as killed in action at Prieska, went to the front in December, taking with him thirty of his own horses. A member of the firm of Boyle and Parsons, of the London Stock Exchange, he had a large acquaintance in the City. He was well known, too, among those who follow the Warwickshire Hounds, a county in which he had just built a large house at Avon Dassett.

Mr. Austin H. Gunter, District Judge at Peshawar, was murdered, together with Lieutenant E. Green, R.E., near that place, towards the end of last month, by a Mohammedan fanatic. A son of Lieutenant-Colonel E.

population. The erection of St. Mary's Abbey Church at Nuneaton was due to his exertions, and the Grammar School buildings bear the date of his incumbency. In educational matters he was a specialist. He had acted as one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools, had founded the Ladies' College at Cheltenham, and was one of the early advocates for the establishment of the Oxford and Cambridge Locals. Seven years ago Canon Bellairs resigned the living of Nuneaton, having already reached an advanced age, for his B.A. degree dates back on the books of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to 1835.

The death of Professor Pepper, who had long outlived his own "ghost," took place at his house at Leytonstone. For twenty years he was closely associated with the Polytechnic in Regent Street, where his ghost walked the boards with very substantial pecuniary rewards. The Professor, who lived to a venerable old age, would, no doubt, prefer to be remembered not merely by the more sensational incidents of his career, but by his very fair scientific attainments, by the useful books he wrote for students, and by the official post he held for some years in Australia, where, no less than in Canada and the United States, he was very popular as an entertainer and a lecturer.

Everyone has been sorry to hear of the grave illness of the Duke of Argyll, for, since the death of Mr. Gladstone, he has been one of the few really Grand Old Men left to us. Someone once described the Duke, when he gave vent to one of his oratorical outbursts, as a Scotch dominie in a sublime frenzy. But he was, and is, something more than this. A man of the highest honour, of rigid convictions, he is also a man of wide reading and much natural eloquence, and in every respect a notable and imposing figure. His severance from Mr. Gladstone over the Home Rule question was pathetic from the personal standpoint, and lent dignity to both, and his illness is sincerely regretted by men of all parties as well as by the Duke's innumerable personal friends. Latest bulletins are, unfortunately, still unsatisfactory.

The North London Railway are offering their customary facilities for the Easter holidays. The Company, as usual, have studied the Easter amusements, and convenient trains will be found running from all parts of London and the suburbs to the chief attractions in and around London. To Regent's Park, the Agricultural Hall, and other centres the service will be frequent and convenient.

The new route to the North by the Great Central Railway continues to merit the popularity which the new company's service so rapidly attained. For Easter special excursions have been arranged to Scotland, Ireland, and the principal centres of Northern England. For the Irish tour tickets issued on April 11 will be available by any Great Central train arriving at Liverpool before the departure of the steamers outward, and departing from Liverpool after the arrival of the steamers on return. Passengers desiring to travel third class on railway, and saloon on steamers, can obtain the supplementary accommodation on payment of the undermentioned additional return fares at the Steam-ship Booking Offices at Liverpool: via City of Dublin Steam-packet Company, 8s.; via Belfast Steam-ship Company, 10s. 3d.; via City of Cork Steam-packet Company, 7s. 6d.; via Dundalk and Newry Steam-packet Company, 7s. Passengers can return on any day so that they arrive at their destination not later than April 26. All passengers may break the journey in Liverpool either going or returning. Passengers holding tickets beyond Dublin or Belfast may break their journey at one of these ports provided the same is mentioned on the ticket. Additional privileges for break of journey—Giant's Causeway at Portrush, Newcastle at Downpatrick, Oldcastle at Navan and Kells.



LORD DUNRAVEN.

Photo. Gregory.



THE LATE CAPTAIN BOYLE.

Photo. Hills and Saunders.



COLONEL PARKE.

Photo. Gregory.



THE LATE PROFESSOR PEPPER.

Photo. Mait and Fox.



MR. E. M. UNDERDOWN, Q.C.

Photo. Barrands.



THE LATE CANON BELLAIRS.

Photo. Hills and Saunders.

ADMIRAL LORD C. SCOTT
(New Commander-in-Chief at Devonport).

Photo. Elliott and Fry.



THE LATE MR. A. H. GUNTER.

Photo. Hills and Saunders.

THE LATE OSMAN PASHA
(The Defender of Plevna)

Photo. Abdullah Frères, Cairo.

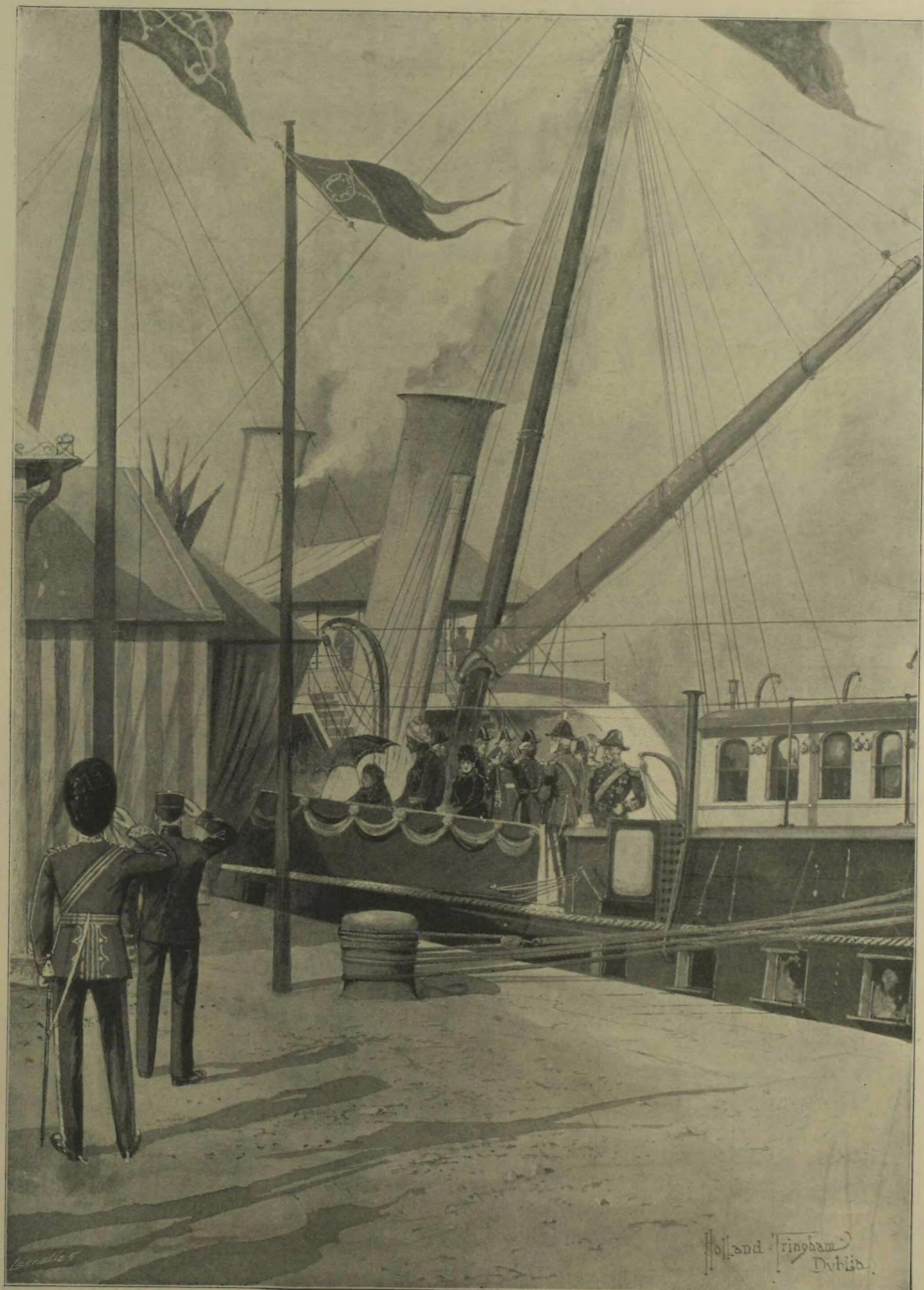
Gunter, late East Lancashire Regiment, he was born at Poona in 1870. Educated first at Dover College, he passed into the Indian Civil Service with distinction, and after two years at Clare College, Cambridge, joined the Punjab Commission in 1891 as Assistant Commissioner at Delhi. He had immediate responsibilities imposed upon him by the turbulence of his district, and he served as Assistant Political Officer with Sir Bindon Blood's force in the Frontier Campaign of 1897. A Deputy Commissionership occupied him for two additional years as a preserver of order among the Border tribes; and then, just when he was due to leave for home on furlough, his life became forfeit to his sense of duty and his vigilance in the execution of it.

The death of Canon Henry Walford Bellairs at Apsley Paddox, Oxford, has ended an illness of some duration. An Honorary Canon of Worcester, he had for many years been Vicar of Nuneaton. Heavy calls upon the holder of such a charge must in any case be made; but Canon Bellairs went out of his way to increase the normal activities of life in a large parish crowded with a labouring



BEHIND THE BARRIER: THE QUEEN PASSING BETWEEN THE ROWS OF CHILDREN IN PHENIX PARK.

Drawn by our Special Artist, Mr. H. C. Seppings Wright.



BACK TO ERIN ONCE MORE: THE QUEEN ABOUT TO LAND AT KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

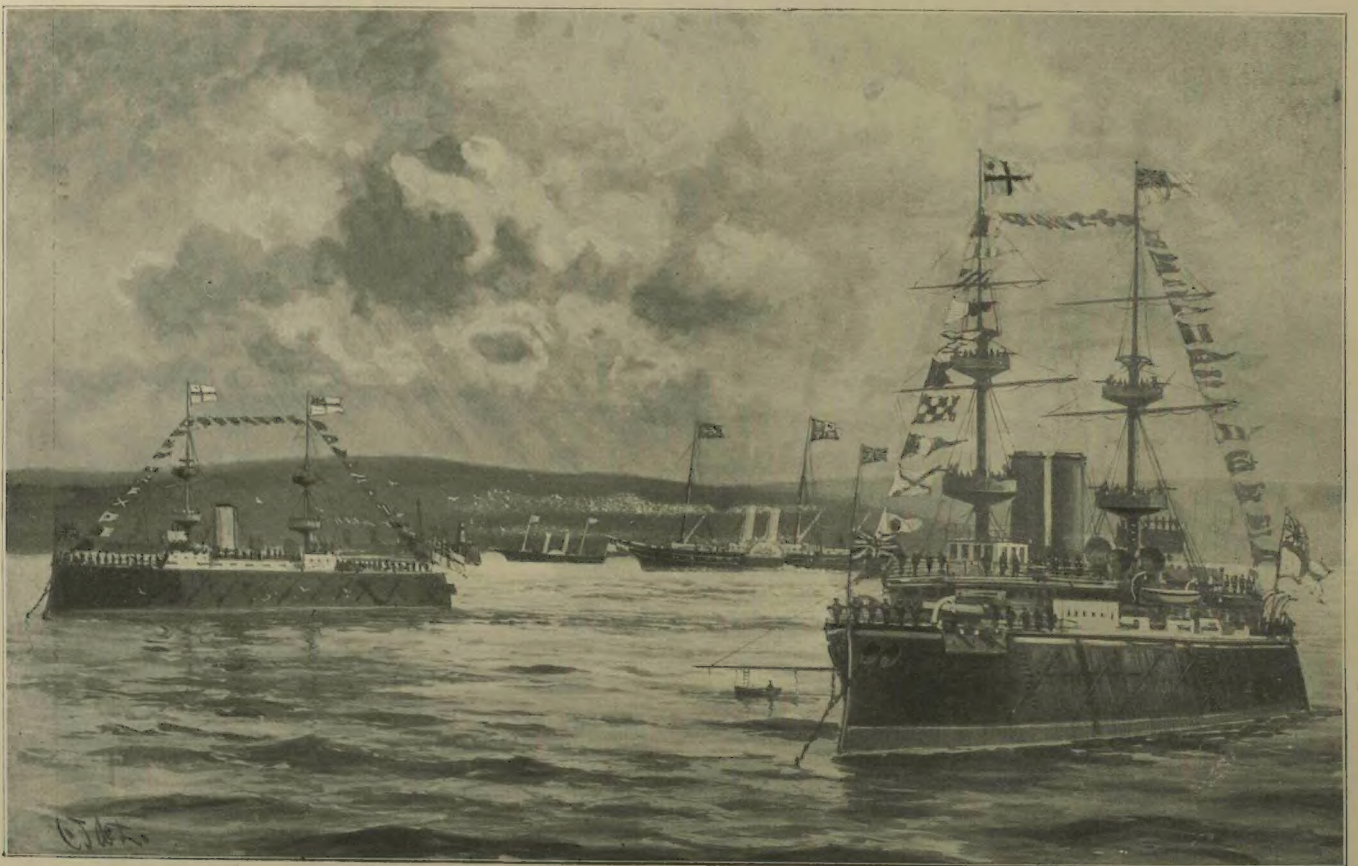
Drawn by our Special Artist, Mr. Holland Tringham.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND: SCENES AT KINGSTOWN.



THE ROYAL PROCESSION LEAVING KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

Photo. Ivor Castle, Clifton.



ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT KINGSTOWN: THE "MAJESTIC" AND "MAGNIFICENT" MANNED AND DRESSED RAINBOW FASHION.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. A. W. B. MESSENGER, R.N.

As the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," preceded by the Trinity House yacht and followed by the royal yacht "Osborne" and an escort of two cruisers, H.M.S. "Australia" and "Galatea" sailed in, the crews of the ships gave three cheers and sang "God Save the Queen." The three yachts proceeded into Kingstown Harbour and anchored, while the cruisers anchored with the fleet.

C O L O N I A L B R O T H E R S I N A R M S .



SIR BRYAN LEIGHTON'S SQUADRON OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN LIGHT HORSE AT INTOMBI CAMP, OUTSIDE LADYSMITH, ON MARCH 1.

From a Photograph by Sir Bryan Leighton.



CANADIAN CONTINGENT READY TO EMBARK ON BOARD THE "MILWAUKEE."

Photo. Notman, Canada.

GRAVEYARD OF INTOMBI.

To famous resting-places of British valour, the graveyards at Scutari, at Lucknow, and at Balaklava, must now be added that of Intombi, near Ladysmith. There, as will be remembered, was pitched the neutral Hospital Camp, where the sick and wounded from Ladysmith were conveyed by hospital-trains, which, in accordance with arrangements with the Boers, ran twice daily between the town and the hospital. The camp lay at a distance of about three miles from the town, and the railway ran in almost an unbroken straight line across the plain, for the most part by the side of the Klip River. Many of the sick and wounded were, happily, restored to health at the Hospital Camp, but the tale of deaths was long, and now the ground is marked by about five hundred wooden crosses painted white, which are visible from a considerable distance to the traveller approaching Ladysmith.

NURSES AND OFFICERS ON WAR SERVICE.

The possible need for more nurses at the front is being met by the sailing of contingent after contingent to South Africa. Among those who left recently, and whose portraits appear today, are Sister M. W. B. Kendall, Sister R. M. Carr, and Sister Hill. A fourth nurse of the Army Medical Service whose portrait appears is Superintendent G. A. Magill.

Among our portraits of officers on service in South Africa is included Colonel Smith-Dorrien, commanding the 1st Derby Regiment. Colonel Horatio Lockwood Smith-Dorrien was born in 1858, and has seen a great deal of war service. In the Zulu War of 1879 he

was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp, and in the Egyptian War of 1882 he received the medal and Bronze Star. The Suakim Campaign of 1885 added a clasp to his decorations, and for his

succeeding to his maternal uncle's property in 1888, he assumed the name of Poynder. The baronetcy was created in 1892, and has been held by six persons in ninety-eight years, a somewhat remarkable record.



BURIAL GROUND AT INTOMBI CAMP, LADYSMITH.

Intombi Camp was the hospital on neutral ground outside Ladysmith. The hospital-train ran to the camp twice daily.

Photo: Sir Bryan Leighton.

services with the Frontier Field Force in 1885-86 he was mentioned in despatches and won the Distinguished Service Order. He also bore a brilliant part in the North-West Frontier War of 1897 and the Khar-toum Expedition of 1898.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart., was, until he proceeded to the front, Quartermaster-General at Headquarters, an office which he received last year. Sir Charles was born in 1830, and saw his first war service in New Zealand during the campaign of 1861-62. He also served with distinction in the Zulu War, 1879. He became Lieutenant-General in 1893.

Surgeon-Major Sir James R. A. Clark, who retired from the Army Medical Service in 1895, has returned to give the benefit of his professional experience to our wounded in South Africa. Sir James, who was born in 1852, obtained the rank of Surgeon-Major in 1892.

Sir John Dickson-Poynder, who is a Captain in the Wilts Yeomanry, was formerly Lieutenant in the 3rd Royal Scots. Sir John, who is the sixth Baronet, was born in 1866, and succeeded his uncle in 1884. He was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford. Since 1892 he has been member of Parliament for the Chippenham Division of Wiltshire, and has represented the Holborn Division on the London County Council since 1898. He is the owner of about seven thousand acres. In 1896 Sir John married Anne, the daughter of Mr. R. H. D. Dundas. On



Photo: Russell, Southampton.
SISTER M. W. B. KENDALL
(Army Medical Service).



Photo: Russell, Southampton.
SISTER R. M. CARR
(Army Medical Service).



Photo: Russell, Southampton.
SISTER HILL
(Army Medical Service).



Photo: Russell, Southampton.
SUPERINTENDENT G. A. MAGILL
(Army Medical Service).



Photo: Edwards.
GENERAL SIR MANSFIELD CLARKE.



Photo: Russell.
SURGEON-MAJOR SIR JAMES CLARK.



Photo: Bateman.
COLONEL H. L. SMITH-DORRIEN.



Photo: Lambert Weston, Folkestone.
SIR JOHN DICKSON-POYNDER.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF LADYSMITH.

We are enabled this week to publish some wonderfully realistic photographs of the siege of Ladysmith. The pictures of the naval guns in the emplacements will, no doubt, recall to many the vivid description of their working contained in one of the last despatches which Mr. Steevens was fated to write. "The handy man," as the sailor has come to be called in these days, soon made himself at home in the forts. He had everything with him, even magazines to read in the intervals of fighting. He had his paint-pot and his gold-leaf, so that he could set up the name of his gun upon a board, and between the various emplacements and the look-out post of the commanding officer was a complete telephonic system. As the look-out man passed the word, "No. 1 Gun-hill is up, Sir," meaning that one of the enemy's pieces had been elevated, the naval gunners stood to their weapon and loosed away a shell in the direction of the adversary. The intimate part which correspondents bore in actual siege work is emphasised by our picture where Mr. Maud, of the *Graphic*, and the late Mr. Steevens are seen hard at work with pick and shovel on the morning when the bombardment began.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Professor Moule is to preach the consecration sermon of Dr. Chavasse as Bishop of Liverpool in York Minster on St. Mark's Day. It will be remembered that Dr. Westcott preached the consecration sermon of Bishop Lightfoot, while Dr. Hart did the same service for Dr. Westcott. While Dr. Chavasse's appointment has given great satisfaction in Liverpool, many would undoubtedly have preferred Professor Moule.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson, Principal of King's College, has been appointed to the next Boyle lectureship. This is a good choice. Dr. Robertson is one of the best New



THE BOMBARDMENT OF LADYSMITH: AWAITING THE BEGINNING OF THE BOMBARDMENT ANNOUNCED FOR 12 O'CLOCK ON NOVEMBER 5.

Photographs by Mr. George Lynch.



THE INSTANT BEFORE FIRING: 47 NAVAL GUN AT LADYSMITH SHELLING LONG TOM ON FARTHEST HILL AT 800 YARDS—PETTY OFFICER LEE PULLING THE LANYARD.

Bicentenary year the needs and development of the South African Church, which has been so specially the Society's field of work, will be considered in the most sympathetic spirit."

The S.P.G. has published a little book of hymns, sonnets, and other poems for the Bicentenary. Among those who have written hymns are the Bishop of Ripon, Mr. Skrine, the Warden of Glenalmond, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. A. C. Benson, and Canon Mason. It is curious to remember that perhaps the only lasting hymn that has been added to our stores of late is the *Recessional* of Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

Dr. Blake Odgers presided at the reopening of the Unitarian Conference at Leicester on April 6, when papers of a theological character were read by the Rev. P. H. Wicksteed and Mrs. Humphry Ward. In the afternoon the business meeting was held and a report was presented on the ministerial pensions scheme. Professor Eskin Carpenter was elected president of the conference for the next three years, and the new committee were requested to consider a scheme for commemorating the life and work of the late Dr. Martineau. A telegram was received from the Queen thanking the conference for a sympathetic message sent earlier in the day congratulating her Majesty on the escape of the Prince of Wales from assassination. In the evening a meeting was held to consider Lord Peel's report on the licensing question. A resolution was passed strongly approving the recommendations in the report, and urging the Government to carry them into effect by legislation. Subsequently a public meeting was held under the presidency of Dr. Odgers, at which the Rev. Page Hopps spoke on rights and duties in relation to the National Church. Other speakers included the Rev. De Beaumont Klein, the Rev. J. Wood, and Mr. Maddison, M.P.

Testament scholars in the Church of England, and his reputation is steadily rising.

It is not yet known whether the Wesleyan Methodist Million Fund will be completed by the end of the year. So far as can be judged at present, about three-quarters of the amount has been promised, and some think that the rest should be raised in large sums, while others hope that the guinea plan will succeed.

Miss Cholmondeley's brilliant novel, "Red Pottage," is now attracting great attention in the Church of England, and her drawing of the Gresleys is being keenly criticised. I understand that one incident in connection with the Gresleys which has been much criticised for its improbability occurred, or very nearly occurred, in the experience of the author herself.

There is some speculation as to the number of resignations in St. John's Hall, Highbury. A correspondent asks what is the cause of the changes and what will be the result. It is understood that the Rev. Arnold R. Whately has been appointed Principal. Mr. Whately is at present curate of St. John's, Deptford.

The *Church Times* is pleased that the Church Association receives such large sums. "All the money the society has ever spent—and it runs into many figures—has gone towards making Catholics. Not one of the objects it directly sought has been attained, but indirectly it has achieved great things."

Father Stanton has returned to his work at St. Albans in good health, and is drawing large congregations.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has voted £3000 for immediate distribution in South Africa, according to the judgment of the Archbishop of Cape Town, and it has passed a resolution to the effect "that in the distribution of the funds to be raised during the



THE SAME GUN, SHOWING SHELTER TRENCH IN WHICH THE CREW TOOK REFUGE WHEN LONG TOM FIRED.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND: KILLRUDDERY. WHERE HER MAJESTY WILL STAY.

Photographs by Mrs. Dolores Broughton, Bedford.

Cell - ridire — now spelt Killruddery (the Church of the Knight)—was part of the ancient patrimony of the O'Tooles, but, conquered by the valiant Norman knight de Riddlesford and his followers, the Irish clan was compelled to relinquish its beautiful heritage, and to leave the hills and dales, the moorland and forests, that for exquisite scenery cannot be surpassed in all Ireland.

The ruins of de Riddlesford's stronghold, built about 1169, are still to be seen, some half - mile distant from the present dwelling. Charminglly situated close to the edge of a small lake, and nestling among trees, stands the keep, almost all that now remains of this ancient Castle of Brae, which, it is said, was demolished by Cromwell. Soon after the death of de Riddlesford, his lands in the honour of



THE HOUSE FROM THE TERRACE.

the sun's fierce rays. Close by is the round pond enclosed by green walls over twenty feet high, made by a double hedge of closely clipped beech and hornbeam; arches cut at regular intervals give access from both sides to a walk running through the middle of the hedge; the four principal openings show glimpses of bright flowers and long avenues of trees, as pictures framed in greenery. Two oblong ponds make a pleasing foreground to the southern side of the house. Here wildfowl congregate, and majestic swans move lazily to and fro. When winter's storms prevented the fisherfolk of Bray from putting out to sea, and the monks would have been obliged to fast more severely than was their wont, they were able, from these ponds, to provide fish for their dinners.



CARVED CHIMNEYPIECE IN THE DINING-ROOM.



THE ANCIENT CASTLE OF BRAE.

Bray were transferred by his desire to the flourishing Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin.

None knew better than the monks the advantages of lovely surroundings. Separated from the world and its excitements, their secluded lives needed a brightening influence, and in the beauties of nature they took their pleasures and distractions. There was little difficulty in finding a suitable spot on which to build a habitation for themselves. In a wooded valley, sheltered on one side by the headland of Brae, and on the other by the Sugar-loaf Mountain, called, in Gaelic, Barchuillia, or the Altar of the Sun, they established a monastery, and laid out pleasure-grounds and fish-ponds, which, with little alteration, are among the chief attractions of the Killruddery of to-day. There is their sylvan theatre with its tiers of grass terraces on which were seated the audiences of those Passion or pastoral plays. A canopy of leaves shaded the actors from



THE SCULPTURE GALLERY.

There is yet another monastic pond worthy of mention, cut in the shape of the ace of clubs, the only one remaining out of four, representing the aces of the four suits. In another direction is the old bowling-green of even smoothness, brightened by glinting sun-rays that struggle through leafy trees, making a pleasing contrast to the darkness and shadow of the old walk at its side, where the gnarled stems of immense elixes and thick masses of foliage invite the energetic player to coolness and rest. Near at hand are the Monks' Walks.

Beyond the old moat can be seen the long avenue of splendid limes that leads to the deer park, where mountain and fern meet, and deer graze placidly amidst the rich herbage; but it would take too long to describe all the beauties of this favoured region.

The present owner of Killruddery is Reginald Brabazon, twelfth Earl of Meath, born 1841, succeeded his father in 1887.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND: KILLRUDDERY, WHERE HER MAJESTY WILL STAY.

Photographs by Mrs. Delves Broughton, Belfast.



1. Round Pond encircled by Beech Hedge within which is a Walk.

2. Sugarloaf Mountain from Deer Park.
3. Open-air Theatre.

4. The Monks' Walks.
5. Old Ilex Walk beside the Bowling Green.



MR. BENNET BURLEIGH, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH," BRINGING FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS THE NEWS THAT BLOEMFONTEIN HAD SURRENDERED.

THE EXHIBITION AND ITS MAKER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

By the time *The Illustrated London News* is in the hands of not a few of its readers, the Paris Exhibition of 1900 will have been formally opened by France's chief magistrate. M. Loubet will be most complimentary to M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, and M. Millerand, in his turn, will be profuse in flattering allusions to everybody concerned; but it is more than probable that the name of the man who planned and executed the whole of this gigantic undertaking will sound strange to ninety-nine per cent. of those who will peruse the newspaper accounts of the ceremony. To a certain extent this ignorance on the world's part is due to M. Alfred Picard himself. "He is all right for you know him, but you've got to know him first"; for unlike his predecessor, M. Alphonse, the Commissioner-General of the Exhibitions of 1878 and 1889, M. Picard does not wear his heart upon his sleeve. M. Alphonse was the *bon-vivant* in the widest and most beneficent acceptation of the term; the *bon-vivant* whom Marivaux, the playwright, had in his mind's eye when he said: "Pour être assez bon, il faut l'être trop." M. Alphonse was invariably all smiles, even when he was put out, and, like Chesterfield, he could kick people down the stairs with more grace than others could invite them up. M. Picard is very often all frowns, but there is an easy way of dispelling them. One has simply to be very straightforward with him and to waste as few words as possible.

M. Jules Roche, one of the many Ministers of Commerce France has had during the last thirty years, knew of this peculiarity on M. Picard's part, for when Alphonse died, the former was entrusted with the settlement of accounts of the 1889 Exhibition. He had just terminated his task when, on July 15, 1892, a day after the National Fête, M. Roche sent for Picard. "Last night at a dinner," said M. Roche, "I heard that Germany intends to have an Exhibition in 1900. We must not let them." Then, taking out his watch: "It is ten o'clock. Can you let us have a first draft of your plan at two?" That day the gaunt, Quixotic figure, curiously resembling that of Henri Rochefort, but taller altogether, longer in the arms and in the legs, forgot to take his luncheon. But the plan was in the Minister's hands at the time stated, and appeared next day in *L'Officiel*. Of course, the motive of this spontaneously conceived project leaked out very soon, and the project itself was hailed with something like wild enthusiasm by the Parisians. The papers took it upon themselves to banter Germany for having allowed herself to be forestalled. The only one who remained perfectly composed was M. Picard himself.

"We are only at the beginning," he said, "and the French often fancy themselves in an observatory when they are simply astride on a weathercock. I have got seven years and a half of hard fighting before me." Picard was not mistaken. The provinces were the first to revolt against the scheme. "The country's energy and activity flow all to the head of the nation, while its extremities are getting benumbed. This projected Exhibition will, no doubt, immensely benefit the capital, but the Departments are being ruined and depopulated." That was the burden of the cry. This time Picard dropped his parable of the weathercock and the observatory. Being a hard-headed Lorrainer himself, he knew that epigram is only current coin in Paris. "Who is to feed Paris during those six months?" he asked the provinces. "Where do you think the fruit, the wine, the beer, the eggs, the butter, and all the rest will come from?" It was like Moses showing the Israelites a barren land instead of one flowing with milk and honey; but with the proviso that they, the Israelites, should be allowed to cater for it in exchange for gold. The provinces were converted.

The provinces had scarcely been pacified when the Parisians themselves rushed to the attack. "An Exhibition," they said, "is simply inviting the wolf into the sheepfold. We show foreigners some of our exclusive skill and manufactures. They go home and imitate us, and raise a formidable competition." "Very like a whale," replied Picard. "In 1888, one year before the Exhibition, French exports amounted to 3200 millions of francs. In 1890, one twelvemonth after the Exhibition, they had increased by 500 millions of francs. Now draw your own conclusion." Then another section advanced, the people professing to speak in the name of public health, the faddists concluding somewhat rashly that an increase of railway traffic must necessarily produce an increase of accidents. Picard quietly confronted them with statistics. "In 1889," he replied, "hence during the year of the Exhibition, there were 1084 accidents by rail, or, rather, that number of persons injured and killed. In 1890, there was an increase to that effect of nearly one hundred and fifty; in 1891 of more than three hundred." "After every Exhibition, the prices of food increase considerably," exclaimed another category. "In 1888 the kilo of beef sold for 2 francs 38 centimes; in 1890 it had risen by 5 centimes per kilo." "You see!" they retorted jubilantly. "You did not let me finish," resumed Picard peacefully. "I had decreased in price." After that there remained only one objection for them to formulate. "Exhibitions are absolutely subversive of public morality," they remarked. For once in a way, the gaunt but expressive face was illumined by a smile. "On that point," came the reply, "I must allow you to know better than I. I have not set my foot into a theatre for years, and have scarcely stirred from home after night-fall. I am what you would call a hard worker and a moral man, but even my best friends would not call me an amusing one. There is no reason why, during those six months of Exhibition-time, you should not do as I have done for years, and leave the coast free to all the foreigners."

This is but an imperfect sketch of the man from whose brain sprang the grandiose scheme which sooner or later this year will afford intellectual as well as social recreation to thousands, the man who is one of the intellectual forces of the country and whose name is practically unknown.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

W G STROBACH (Bowdon).—We fear it is not our solvers who have missed the "cook," but you who have missed the defence. Mate is not inevitable next move after 1. Q to 6th.

E J C (Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.).—The problem we have selected has the White King at K sq, and the Black King at Q 4th. We shall be pleased to see more of your compositions. Always glad to hear from you "out-of-the-way corner."

J W POMEY (Chicago).—You should learn before writing us such a card that because you cannot solve a problem, it does not follow the problem cannot be solved. Brains are needed for the purpose, not impatience. Otherwise you might be a good solver.

Miss D (London).—There is a mistake somewhere, as we are quite sure such a book exists. We will communicate with you again in a week or two.

H A SALWAY.—Corrected diagram to hand.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 2912 and 2913 received from C A M Penning; of No. 2917 from Blair H (Cochrane) (Harting), Shadforth, J Muxworthy (Hook), J D Tucker (Ilkley), J Bailey (Newark), and Edward J Sharpe; of No. 2918 from J Muxworthy (Hook), Blair H (Cochrane) (Harting), J D Tucker (Ilkley), Captain J A Chadlee (Great Yarmouth), C E H (Clifton), and J. J. (Clifton).

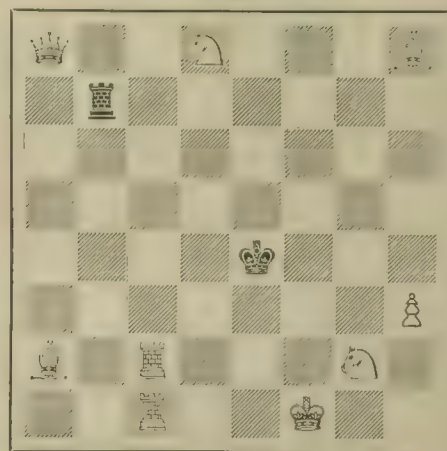
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 2919 received from C E H (Clifton), J D Tucker (Ilkley), Shadforth, J Muxworthy (Hook), F W Moore (Barnham), P Dalby, Edith Corser (Reigate), R Worters (Canterbury), W A Lillies (Edinburgh), Sorrento, Mrs. Wilson (Lymouth), Alpha, W A A Barnard (Lippingham), Reginald Gordon (Kensington), T Roberts, Rupert Rogers (Stratford), H Le Jeune, J S Ford (Highbury), Charles Burnett, F W C (Edinburgh), Miss D Gresson, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Colham), Albert Wolf (Putney), and W B C (Clifton).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2918.—By P. H. WILLIAMS.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K 6th. Any move
2. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 2921.—By E. J. WINTER WOOD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CONSULTATION CHESS.

Game played at Birmingham during the visit of Mr. Messrs.
(Messrs. Bellingham, Messrs. Messrs. and McArthur).

WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
2. P to Q 3rd. P to K 4th.
3. P takes K. P to Q 5th.
4. P to K 4th. Kt to Q 3rd.
5. P to K B 4th. Kt to Q 3rd.
6. P takes P. Kt takes P.
7. B to Q 3rd. Kt to K 5th.
8. Kt to K 2nd. B to K 5th.
9. K to K 2nd. B to K 5th.
10. P to K 3rd. P takes B.
11. B takes K. Kt to Q 5th.
12. Kt to Q 3rd. Kt to Q 5th.
13. Kt takes K. B takes K.
14. Q to K 3rd. Castles.
15. K to R 3rd. P to Q 3rd.
16. P to K 4th. P to K 4th.
17. Q to K 3rd. P to K 4th.
18. Q to R 3rd. P to K 4th.
19. P takes K. Q takes K.
20. R to B 3rd. R to B 3rd.

Here P to K 3rd has been usually tried to guard against R to K 5th.

21. R to K 5th. Q to B 2nd.
22. K to K 5th. Q to B 2nd.
23. P to B 5th. B takes Q.
24. B takes B. Q takes B.
25. P to B 5th. B takes B.

It is apparently impossible to prevent serious loss after this. The win is somewhat lucky, but credit must be given to White for vigorous play in a difficult game.

26. P takes B. B takes K.
27. K to K 2nd. Q to B 5th.
28. P to K 2nd. Q takes P.
29. K to R 3rd. Q to B 2nd.
30. P takes P. K to R 3rd.
31. R to K 3rd. Q takes P.
32. Q to K 2nd. K to R 2nd.
33. R to B 2nd. Q takes K.
34. K takes Q. K takes P.
35. R takes R. P to Q 3rd.
36. R to R 7th. Resigns.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Game played at Warsaw between Messrs. A. FLAMBERG and J. KREZYNSKI.
(Mazur Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. F.). BLACK (Mr. K.).
1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th.
2. P to K 4th. P takes P.
3. Kt to K B 3rd. P to K 4th.
4. B to K 4th. P takes K.
5. Castles. P takes K.
6. Q takes P. Q to B 3rd.
7. P to Q 3rd. P to K 4th.
8. Kt to B 3rd. Kt to Q 3rd.
9. Kt to B 3rd. Kt to Q 3rd.
10. B to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
11. B to K 3rd. Q takes K.
12. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
13. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
14. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
15. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
16. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
17. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
18. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
19. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
20. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
21. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
22. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
23. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
24. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
25. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
26. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
27. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
28. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
29. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
30. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
31. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
32. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
33. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
34. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
35. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
36. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
37. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
38. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
39. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
40. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
41. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
42. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
43. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
44. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
45. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
46. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
47. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
48. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
49. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
50. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
51. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
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56. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
57. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
58. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
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60. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
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62. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
63. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
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92. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
93. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
94. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
95. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
96. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
97. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
98. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
99. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.
100. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 5th.

Game played between Messrs. L. V. HEINKA and B. JANOWITZ.
(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. H.). BLACK (Mr. J.).
1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th.
2. Kt to Q 3rd. P to K 4th.
3. P to Q 4th. P to K 2nd.
4. P takes P. P takes P.
5. B to Q 4th. B to Q 3rd.
6. Castles. Kt to K B 3rd.
7. Kt to B 3rd. Kt to K 3rd.
8. B to K 3rd. P to K 3rd.
9. B to K 3rd. P to K 3rd.
10. B to K 3rd. P to K 3rd.
11. B to K 3rd. P to K 3rd.
12. Q to K 3rd. Q to K 3rd.
13. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
14. P to B 3rd. P to B 3rd.
15. Q to K 2nd. B takes K.
16. P takes K. B takes P.
17. P takes B. K to K 3rd.
18. Q to K 3rd. Kt to Q 2nd.
19. Kt takes K. P. Resigns.
20. P takes K. B takes K.
21. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
22. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
23. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
24. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
25. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
26. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
27. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
28. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
29. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
30. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
31. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
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96. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
97. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
98. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
99. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.
100. P to Q 4th. P to Q 4th.

BOOKS TO READ.

LONDON: APRIL 10, 1900.

To a few, Ibsen's new play, "When We Dead Awaken" (Heinemann), styled by him "a dramatic epilogue," will have meaning. It lays bare certain experiences; it reveals the springs of those experiences with profound insight; but it offers no consolation. Ibsen is not concerned with remedies. He stands outside life, watching it with piercing eyes. Without comment, he gives you the result of his investigations. "That is what I see," he says; "take it, or leave it, as you will." To many "When We Dead Awaken" will be merely a mystification, without moral, without purpose. One critic has confessed that it leaves him in much the same condition as after a perusal of one of Lewis Carroll's inconsequent verses. The obscurity of the symbolism and the fogginess of the intention apart, there cannot be two opinions as to the supreme craftsmanship, the simple ingenuity of the plot, and the realisation of the characters. They are abnormal; it may be our good fortune never to meet one of them in the course of a long life; yet they are real, very real. The dialogue is as simple as a nursery tale, but the drama is exceedingly difficult to explain, because there is always an intention, an undercurrent of suggestion, beneath the sense that the words convey to the eye. "There is something hidden behind everything you say," says Professor Rubek. To which Irene replies, "How can I help that? Every word I say is whispered in my ear."

The principal characters are four in number—a world-famous sculptor, with the "artistic" temperament; his pretty, foolish, discontented wife; a hunter of bears and any other game that comes his way, "if only it's fresh and juicy and has plenty of blood in it"; and a stranger lady, who in former days was the model for the central figure in the sculptor's great work, "Resurrection." Therein lies the tragedy. She appealed to the artist in him, not to the man; and when his work was finished ("our child," she calls it) he had no further need of her. They part, he marries another, and the model, who is the stranger lady, is desolate for evermore. He, too, since his marriage, finds that his inspiration, his art, has left him. It went when the model disappeared from his life. Years later—that is, in the first act of the play—they meet, and recall the old days. She says: "I gave you my young, living soul. And that gift left me within-soulless." He realises that she is his affinity, that at last he knows that the world is well lost for each other's sake, that their souls which have been long dead have at last awakened, and—and. Well, they decide to go up the mountain together that summer night. His wife makes no objection, for she, too, has found her affinity in the hirsute hunter of bears and other things. The hunter has presumably awakened what she considers to be her soul. These two also ascend the mountain, which brings us to the third act. It consists of dialogues between the couples, and reveals to the wife that a chance bear-hunter is not a pleasant companion on a midnight expedition. A storm overtakes them. The wife and the bear-hunter escape, the wife singing "I am free! I am free! I am free!" But the sculptor and his affinity are overwhelmed by an avalanche, and there the play ends. The moral is—what you will! The sculptor and the stranger lady are certainly free from the burden of their intolerable selves; the wife has but changed the character of her chains. Nobody but Ibsen would have dared to choose such a plot, such a dénouement; nobody but Ibsen could have written it in so masterly a way; nobody but Ibsen could have thrown such a search-light on the disordered lives of these Ibsenian men and women.

So far I have attempted to keep pace with the war-books, but it becomes daily more difficult, even if one confines one's reading to volumes by men who have actually seen the fighting. The latest at the time of writing is "Towards Pretoria" (Pearson), by Mr. Julian Ralph, Special Correspondent of the *Daily Mail*. As Mr. Ralph is an American, we are given a Transatlantic view of the British soldier on active service; but the trouble about all these war-books is that they are not written. They are all too hurried: they are newspaper articles, and little else. Mr. Ralph was with Lord Methuen, and although he gives us the quick, journalistic view of the proceedings, it goes without saying that the true, inner history of that campaign is not to be found in his pages. But Mr. Ralph's chapter on the battle of Magersfontein pushes the door a little way open, and the peep is not alluring. As a record of a section of the war, Mr. Ralph's book has its value; but it is good journalism—no more.

"Sunningwell" (Constable) is a book that will make its way slowly but surely. Wearing the form of a novel, it is hardly a novel. It is just a record—serious, reflective, scholarly, observant—a kindly record of life as seen and noted by a man no longer young, but unspoiled by years. The author is Mr. F. Warren Cornish, Vice-Provost of Eton. I think it is the first work of the kind he has written. I can well believe it will be the last, for the men who write this sort of book, embodying in a few hundred pages the mental growth and observation of a lifetime, are "one-book authors." It is not a book for the ordinary breathless novel-reader: he or she will vote it dull, and lacking in interest. But quiet folk living in retired districts, or in cathedral towns, will be glad of "Sunningwell." It is a picture, in low relief, of the cloistered life of a cathedral town, and especially of the thoughts and opinions of the Canon of Sunningwell, Philip More. His wise, unselfish life was one of happy details, an unhistoric life, save for the catastrophe which darkened its close. He spoke a word out of season, and it had serious consequences. He preached a sermon setting forth the duty of studying new doctrine, and not condemning it merely because it was new. Some of the parishioners protested, the opposition grew, and an interview with the Bishop followed. It resulted in resignation. After that, there is only the tale of the quiet, sad-coloured end of Canon More's beautiful life to tell. It is all a trifle old-fashioned, but the impression "Sunningwell" leaves is that it is somewhat of a rare little book! Those who begin by liking it, will end by loving it.

QUILL.

"MANY INVENTIONS."

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

I came across a statement the other day which suggested to my mind a few reflections of a kind pertaining to the "many inventions" of man, and to the equally numerous expedients of like nature which the animal and plant worlds at large exhibit to the eye of the observant naturalist. The statement in question referred to the manufacture of artificial silk. The process has been recently described, I believe, in a lecture delivered before the Society of Arts, and a highly instructive invention it seems to be. Cotton is treated with acids to a point at which it almost assumes the form of the familiar "gun-cotton." Then it is further manipulated, until it assumes a semi-fluid consistence. This substance is pressed through fine glass tubes, and as it issues from them, it hardens in contact with the air into veritable "silk" threads. By combining these threads—or, I suppose, by weaving them, in other words—a fabric indistinguishable from silk is produced. This artificial product, it is alleged, can be used for all the purposes for which the real silk is employed, and it is said to possess certain excellences in addition over the natural substance. It can be woven into fabrics, it can be used for electrical insulation, and can be utilised in many other fashions and ways.

Now this bald statement of what will probably turn out to be a very important industrial invention, finds a parallel in the description by the zoologist of the manner in which the actual silk fibre is produced by the caterpillars of the silk moths popularly known, of course, as the silkworms. There, the silk secretion, produced by the silk glands of the worm, exists in the body in a semi-fluid condition. Then when the silk thread has to be produced, the fluid is pressed out through the fine tube or tubes that form the essential structures of the silk gland, and in due course, when the secretion comes in contact with the air,



THE BOMBARDMENT OF LADYSMITH.—TOWNSPEOPLE ENCAMPING ALONG THE RIVER BANKS: MORNING.

Photographs by Mr. George Lynch



Mr. Maud.

Mr. Stevens.

MR. W. T. MAUD ("GRAPHIC") AND THE LATE MR. G. W. STEVENS ("DAILY MAIL") DIGGING A BOMB-PROOF SHELTER IN THE LADYSMITH CORRESPONDENTS' CAMP ON NOVEMBER 5.

with a jet of water, and snaps them up when they fall into the pool. There is also a spring-door arrangement to be witnessed in two familiar animals, the oyster and mussel (and all their kith and kin), whereby the shell is opened. When the oyster has to be forcibly reft from its home for the delectation of mankind, it requires a dexterous application of the oyster-knife to effect that end. The knife slipped in between the valves of the shell, cuts across the single "adductor" muscle, which, passing from one valve to the other, closes the shell, as its name indicates. But when the oyster, in its undisturbed state, requires to open its shell, as it does in order to breathe and to obtain its food, the mechanical spring-door action comes into play. Placed between the valves at the hinge is an elastic ligament, which is put on the stretch when the valves are closed by the muscle. When, contrariwise, that muscle is relaxed, and there is no longer any need for the closure to be applied to the shell, the elastic band contracts and forces the shell open without costing the mollusc any expenditure of energy whatever.

In the plant world, we have examples of spring guns, of trapdoors, of squirts and other appliances, all devoted to the distribution of seeds or pollen, and even the safety-valve is foreshadowed in the wondrous little stomata, or mouths, that exist by thousands on the under side of every leaf. One might go further afield in search of many other inventions where man has been forestalled by Nature. The sand-blast of the engineer has been imitated by the action of the wind blowing sand particles so as to erode and disintegrate even hard rocks. We find allied examples in the cutting and polishing of rocks by ice-action; and the cutting of a river-chasm by the sand the water carries is an illustration of excavating work which may be again paralleled in the expedients of the engineer. Truly there is nothing new under the sun.

it hardens into the familiar filament. There is thus an exact parallelism between the invention of man and that of Dame Nature.

The Wise Man said long ago that there was no new thing under the sun; and his aphorism might find a ready confirmation from the sphere of the naturalist. I can see in the means whereby the pitcher-plants and the bladder-worts entrap their insect and other prey, the foreshadowing of the eel and crab pots, where entrance is easy but whence escape is difficult or impossible. It is the *facilis descensus* principle applied to the capture of dinner. I find in the sting of the wasp or bee a reflection of the hypodermic syringe which every doctor carries in his waistcoat-pocket, and wherewith he enables us to woo the drowsy god when Morpheus refuses to attend our behests at the usual hour of repose. The wasp, also, is a paper-maker, for by aid of its jaws he mashes up the soft parts of leaves, makes a pulp, and then builds the brown-paper-looking nest which the schoolboy delights to fumigate to its extinction. The teredo or ship-worm—which, by the way, is a bivalve shellfish and not a worm at all—bores into wood and makes a tunnel after the fashion in which Brunel made his great bore under the Thames. The beaver is a marine or water engineer of no mean acquirements, since it constructs its dams in a fashion which shall best preserve it a water pool all the year round. Even the chisel or adze of the carpenter is imitated in the front teeth of the rodent, as he fells his trees and makes them fall exactly as he wishes across the river.

We find sappers and miners illustrated by burrowing animals, and even the ant-lion among insects "diggeth a pit" that his prey may fall therein when he has shot at it from below. There is an archer-fish of the East which brings down its flies with accurate aim by a syringe-like arrangement of its jaws, whereby it accurately hits its flies



GROUP AT THE LADYSMITH CORRESPONDENTS' BUNGALOW: THE LATE COLONEL DICK-CUNYNGHAM (WOUNDED AT ELANDSLAAGTE), THE LATE MR. STEVENS, MR. MAUD, AND MR. MCCORMICK.

LADIES' PAGE.

It is curious with what intense passion some points are felt by those constituted to be so affected. Such is just now the case with the discreetly slender endorsement given by the Archbishop of Canterbury to offering prayer for the dead. It is pitiful to know how some women's souls are being torn between their fears of doing wrong in so praying and their secret wish to accept the leading. Undoubtedly it would be a certain comfort to most of them to feel able to follow the lost beloved with such an effort after rendering



A SMART WALKING-GOWN IN DRAB BOX-CLOTH.
(PETER ROBINSON'S, OXFORD STREET.)

them help and sympathy; but they are afraid to accept the implication that death does not end the probation and does not instantly fix the eternal fate. Well, but can any poor soul really think that her Father in Heaven could be angry with her for her prayers for her dear dead, even though the supplications may be useless to the subject? Why not accept the comfort of the possibility of their use? Prayer for the happiness of the dead was much discouraged among Protestants as part of the Reformation, for obvious reasons; and there exists a legal decision that no invocation on their behalf may be placed on a stone in a Protestant church's graveyard. But the Archbishop's authority will weigh more heavily than a Judge's dictum with most people on such a matter.

"Studio days" were pleasant this year. The crowd of strangers who a few seasons ago used to invade the homes of the artists without leave or license except from their own impertinence is now diminished, and the rush in and out is confined to friends. The war is obtruding itself in art dreadfully this year, though. One of the most touching pictures connected therewith is Madame Starr (Canziani's "News from the Front.") It represents a girl with hair of burnished gold, her face hidden in her hands, who has flung herself down on the nearest doorstep in the abandonment of her misery in seeing the loved one's name in the list of killed; her father sits beside her, helpless to comfort, but full of sympathy; it is a fine and touching picture. Madame Canziani's other pictures are two of the children's portraits for which she has such a speciality. Her house is one of those interesting old residences on Palace Green, Kensington, relics of the days when the now busy locality was "the old Court suburb"; and low roofs and picturesque short flights of stairs and winding passages match inside with the ivy-covered walls without. Thackeray, in his time, lived in the next house. Mrs. Jopling has a fine studio in Pembroke Road; it was built by herself, and is therefore of excellent proportions and lighted to perfection. She shows as her war-picture a young man in khaki—a portrait, of course; her other pictures are portraits of an old lady and a child, and a fanciful picture of a pretty girl, called "When the heart is far away." Mrs. Earnshaw, the pastel artist, who lives in one of those studio flats that artists know of near Eaton Square, has for her war-picture a portrait of a young officer, Lieutenant Taylor, who was killed at the battle of Dunkirk. It has been drawn since his death, and his relatives say is quite a close resemblance.

Of the Academicians, the finest and most interesting studio that I know is that of Mr. Goodall, R.A. It is full of treasures gathered by him in his journeys to the East that he so well reproduces on his canvas; there is a great quantity of Cairene screen-work, for instance, lining the stairs and shutting them off from the studio, so that one may peep through as one descends and try to imagine what one would feel like if one had had to be born a Mohammedan slave, and only to see the world of men and things through such narrow apertures, oneself unseen. The prettiest tea-table that I saw anywhere was Mrs. Praga's. Her many works on household management are well known, so that the prettiness and taste of her own place ought to be confidently anticipated. But in this, as in other matters, it is not always the expected that happens; however, with her it is found. Her table for tea was dressed with yellow entirely: daffodils were arranged very tastefully in vases of various heights, the table-centre was gold satin, and the cakes in immediate neighbourhood to the flowers were all iced with yellow, the whole having a capital effect. But of all the houses into which we went, none has left the impression on the memory that the artistic and lovely home and studio of Mr. Walter Crane have done. Mrs. Walter Crane is as accomplished an artist with the needle as her husband is with the brush. It is his original and wonderfully beautiful designs from which she embroiders, adding her own perfect taste and finish. With both the heads of the household thus devoted to the cult of beauty, no wonder that the old Kensington mansion in Holland Road is full of charm! The war enters Mr. Crane's studio, too, this year; the Angel of Peace, her olive drooping in her hand, leans from the azure above the dark, sad world with her face full of tender agony. The artist names the picture "A Stranger." Mrs. Crane has completed an elaborate and beautiful portière, which is framed ready to be shown at the Woman's Exhibition at Earl's Court.

It is fifty years ago since Frances Mary Buss, after much discouragement, founded the pioneer High School for Girls. The event has been commemorated by a service in St. Paul's, with the Archbishop for preacher, as well as by a conversation and meetings of various kinds. The progress in the scholarship of women in the half-century was presented as a sort of "object lesson" when a procession up the aisle of the chief Cathedral of the Metropolis was led by one hundred and fifteen women graduates of Universities. Needless to say, when Miss Buss founded her school such a thing as a woman with a degree was non-existent. Now, there passed through a densely crowded congregation Doctors and Bachelors of Arts, Science, Medicine, and Music, their plain robes of black silk for the most part worn over equally plain black dresses, but rendered brilliant by hoods of scarlet, purple, yellow, brown, puce, and other tints. There were graduates of the Universities of London, Wales, Durham, Glasgow, St. Andrews, Edinburgh; and then came the unjustly treated women who are qualified by examination to be not merely graduates, but one and all honours graduates of the great old endowed Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, but are refused their degrees; then there were members of the Teachers Guild, and of Bedford College, London, and other learned women. The Doxology very appropriately opened the service, and the lesson was Solomon's eulogy of the business-like and authoritative "virtuous woman." Then came an interesting interlude that is, I was told, copied from a practice with regard to benefactors at the older Universities; a "Commemoration" of the founder and of the chief benefactors (amongst whom the great City Companies of the Brewers and the Clothworkers were specially named). Of Miss Buss, the reader, her relative, the Rev. A. J. Buss, said that "she did found this school, and for five and forty years, under her fostering care, virtues and studies grew and prevailed therein." The Archbishop, in his sermon, strongly advocated the highest possible cultivation of women's minds.

The death of the aged Countess Dowager of Aberdeen removes one of the kindest and most charitable peacemakers from the service of her fellows. She was a supporter of many movements, for the help of young girls especially. Her death recalls one of the romances of the peerage. Her eldest son, the heir of the Premier of the Crimean War days, was seized, immediately after his majority, with a desire to see the world from the standpoint of a common working man, and, leaving no address with his relatives, he disappeared, and went to earn his own living and to live on what he could make by his own labour. He never ceased, however, to write to his mother, and it was not till those letters stopped that his friends feared for his safety; but his mother felt so sure that he would never neglect her that she declared, when he ceased to be heard from, that he must be dead. Inquiries were then made, and it was found that he had shipped at first as a common sailor on a little ship; that he had then stopped on shore at New York, lodging under the name of George Osborne, in the house of a riding-master, while he studied navigation for a second mate's examination; that he had passed that examination, and had gone to sea as mate on board a little vessel that had foundered on the voyage with all hands. This strange case is not unique. A story similar in the main facts occurred with regard to the eldest son of the late Lord Lovelace—Byron's descendant—and I personally know of the eldest son of a wealthy man being seized with the same "maggot," as the French would say. In each case the experiment did not succeed; the youth whose misguided generosity led him to throw away the duties and the opportunities of the station "unto which it had pleased God to call him," in his belief that he could better fulfil the purposes of existence in another sphere, was not allowed long to live after he had abandoned his appointed place. Thereby hangs a lesson that some young women should not scorn.

Now that social engagements are becoming pressing, and that the course of social life is found to be turning under the circumstances of the hour rather to dinner-parties than to the more general and frivolous gatherings for which young men are lacking, the question of jewellery becomes one to be taken into consideration. The Parisian Diamond Company, as usual, is prepared with a new and

most beautiful set of designs, and many women of wealth do not hesitate to replenish their jewel-cases periodically from this stock, where the beauty is as striking, if the intrinsic value is less than in any great jeweller's house in town.

When I go to Messrs. Peter Robinson's, Oxford Street, I always "make tracks" at once for the mantle department, knowing that it will be one of the first to be replete with the latest and most brilliant ideas of Dame Fashion. The Paris models, sure enough, are all there at the present moment, and would you be made aware of what you should and what you should not wear, make your way to the spacious rooms in which the new garments of this description are on view, without delay. Jackets are to be more fashionable, I learn, this season than mantles and capes. Not by any means that the latter are abandoned, but that the natty, smart, and decorative little coat is to be first favourite; the big sleeves that erstwhile made its charms unavailable being now discarded, the greater trimness of a fitting garment on a slender, good figure may be enjoyed. Black and white carries all before it. White revers, on a little black mery or satin coat with a short basque, is the general idea on which many graceful variations are made. Big cut jet buttons adorn a glacé silk coat with very short basque, and revers of white satin embroidered and trimmed with lace, of which also the vest is composed; while black silk braiding on the sides of the coat gives it originality. Another glacé short coat has tucks across the back of the bolero, and fits very closely to the figure below, while cut tabs, edged round with sequins, lend a bright finish to the effect. High collars are as fashionable as ever. Almost every coat displays this, in some form, for the more dressy styles. The box-cloth jackets, however, often have instead revers laid down to show a vest, said revers being much embroidered in some cases, and in other cases covered with moiré, or satin and lace-adorned. A number of these little jackets suitable for girls are incredibly cheap. There is, for example, a box-cloth coat in black or fawn, with collar and lapels of white silk covered with black or écu lace and lined throughout with silk, for the small price of £2 9s. 6d.—a veritable find for the mother of many girls. So is another coat of black satin or velours beaded very elaborately all over, with spade ends and high collar, a most smart little model, for less than £3. Portraits of these and many other pretty models can be seen by



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(PETER ROBINSON'S, OXFORD STREET.)

sending to the firm for the new catalogue of the mantle department. For the more costly goods, up to those fit for a Duchess to wear, a personal visit is desirable.

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"Who best can suffer, best can do."—MILTON.

What alone enables us to draw a just moral from the tale of life?

"Were I asked what best dignifies the present and consecrates the past; what alone enables us to draw a just moral from the Tale of Life; what sheds the purest light upon our reason; what gives the firmest strength to our religion; what is best fitted to soften the heart of man and elevate his soul, I would answer, with Lassus, it is 'EXPERIENCE.'"—LORD LYTON.

TO LIVE IN THE HEARTS WE LEAVE BEHIND IS NOT TO DIE.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

His life was gentle, and the elements so mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, "This was a man."—SHAKSPEARE.

"I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom," he was able to say. He loved Manliness, Truth, and Justice. He despised all Trickery and Selfish Greed . . . "Let us have faith that right makes right." . . . Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend or foe. Benevolence and Forgiveness were the basis of his character. HIS NATURE WAS DEEPLY RELIGIOUS, but belonged to no denomination. ARCHITECT of his own fortunes, mastering every emergency, fulfilling every duty. As Statesman, Ruler, and Liberator, CIVILISATION WILL HOLD HIS NAME IN PERPETUAL HONOUR.—Col. J. C. NICOLAY, *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

THE DAWN OF FREEDOM! LINCOLN'S ALLEGORY of the SHORN LAMB.

LINCOLN and
HUMAN HAPPINESS.

A Moral.

"By the way, a fine example was presented on board the boat in which I was travelling for contemplating the effect of condition upon human happiness. A gentleman had purchased twelve negroes in different parts of Kentucky, and was taking them to a farm in the South. They were chained six and six together, a small iron clevis was around the left wrist of each, and this fastened to the main chain by a shorter one, at a convenient distance from the others, so that the negroes were strung together precisely like so many fishes upon a trot-line. In this condition they were being SEPARATED FOR EVER from the SCENES OF THEIR CHILDHOOD, THEIR FRIENDS, THEIR FATHERS and MOTHERS, and BROTHERS and SISTERS, and many of them from THEIR WIVES and CHILDREN, and GOING INTO PERPETUAL SLAVERY, where the LASH of the MASTER is PROVERBIAL MORE RUTHLESS and UNRELENTING THAN ANY OTHER—WHERE:



A TEAR!

The Drying up of a single Tear has more of honest fame than Shedding Seas of Gore.—BYRON.

and yet AMID THESE DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCES, as we would think them, THEY WERE the MOST CHEERFUL and APPARENTLY HAPPY CREATURES ON BOARD. One, whose offence for which he had been sold was an OVER-FONDNESS for his WIFE, played the FIDDLE ALMOST CONTINUALLY, and THE OTHERS DANCED, SANG, CRACKED JOKES, and PLAYED VARIOUS GAMES with CARDS from DAY to DAY.

"HOW TRUE it is that 'GOD TEMPER'S THE WIND to the SHORN LAMB.'"

(Extract of a letter in 1854 from "Abraham Lincoln, the Man of the People," by Thomas Hapgood.)

MORAL.—PERFECT HAPPINESS lies FIRST OF ALL in PERFECT HEALTH, and does not GRIEVE for the things which we HAVE NOT, but REJOICES for THOSE WHICH WE HAVE.

And such is human life, gliding on, It glimmers like a meteor, and is gone.

LOVE OF LIFE.

"'Tis Life, NOT Death, For which we pant;
More Life and Fuller, That we want!"—TENNYSON.

THE BREAKING OF LAWS, REBELLING AGAINST GREAT TRUTHS.

Instincts, Inclinations, Ignorance, and Follies. Discipline and Self-Denial, that Precious Boon, the Highest and Best in this Life.

O BLESSED HEALTH! HE WHO HAS THEE HAS LITTLE MORE TO WISH FOR! THOU ART ABOVE GOLD AND TREASURE!

"'Tis thou who enlargest the soul and open'st all its powers to receive instruction and to relish virtue. He who has thee has little more to wish for, and he that is so wretched as to want thee, wants everything with thee."—STERNE.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 14, 1898), with a codicil (dated Dec. 20, 1899), of Mr. Peter Garnett, of Moorville, Burley, Otley, Yorks, who died on Jan. 6, was proved in the Wakefield District Registry on March 13 by Frederick H. Garnett and Tom Garnett, executors. The value of the estate being £22,572. He gives an annuity of £100 to his brother Jeremiah; his furniture, household effects, carriages and horses to his sister Ellen; an annuity of £150 to his housekeeper, Isabel Barker; and annuities to his executors. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his sister Ellen and his brothers Richard and Thomas, for life, and the survivor of them; and then to his nephews and nieces, Hope Merten, Amy Jones, Peter P. Robert Garnett, Edith Garnett, Daisy Tennant, Agnes Slade, Frederick Horsfall Garnett, Harold Garnett, and Henry Wharfedale Tennant Garnett.

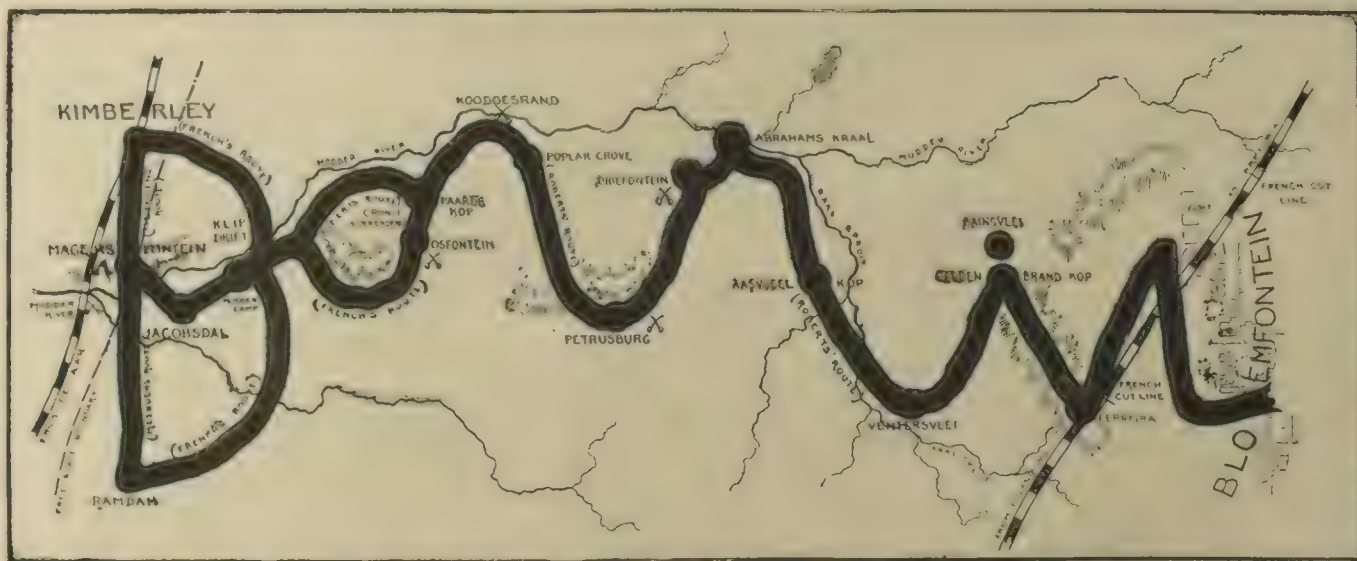
The will (dated July 28, 1899) of Mr. Edward Martin, of Heathfield, Wimbledon Common, The Lodge, Brackley, Northampton, and 112, Fenchurch Street, London, who died on Feb. 6, was proved on March 30 by Mrs. Marion Sophia Martin, the widow, Colin



SNAP-SHOT OF THE BRITISH ALVANCE ON PAARDEBERG DRIFT.

Campbell Wyllie, Hugh Lang, and David Calder Leck, the executors, the value of the estate being £194,529. The testator gives £1000 and his furniture and household effects to his wife, and during her widowhood such a sum as, with the income from her marriage settlement, will make up £4000 per annum, or of £2000 per annum in the event of her remarriage; to Dr. Hugh Lang, £500, £50 and an annuity of £50 to Mrs. Rachel Turnbull; £50 each to his mother, his sister, Mrs. Alexander, and Mary Graham Lang; an annuity of £100 to Mary Graham Lang and her husband, William Lang; and legacies to executors. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, as to two sevenths each to his sons, Edward and Edwin Sandys Dawes, and one seventh each to his daughters, Mary, Jessie, and Jennie.

The will (dated Jan. 18, 1893), with two codicils (dated April 6, 1898, and Oct. 18, 1899), of Mr. Edward Aldam Leatham, J.P., D.L., of Misarden Park, Cirencester, formerly M.P. for Huddersfield and a partner in the banking firm of Leatham, Tew, and Co., Wakefield, who died on Feb. 6, was proved on April 3 by Arthur William Leatham and John Fowler Leatham, the sons, two of the



How Lord Roberts spells BOVRIL

Careful examination of this Map will show that the route followed by Lord Roberts in his historical march to Kimberley and Bloemfontein has made an indelible imprint of the word Bovril on the face of the Orange Free State.

This extraordinary coincidence is one more proof of the universality of Bovril, which has already figured so conspicuously throughout the South African Campaign.

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AND

SAVE THE CONSTITUTION

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

The National Medicine.

executors, the value of the estate being £140,736. He gives his capital in Messrs. Leatham, Tew, and Co. to his son John Fowler, and appoints him to be a partner therein; to his wife, Mrs. Martha Millie Leatham, £5000 and part of his household furniture; £1000 each to his granddaughters Annie Violet Whitwell and Beatrice Elise Hanbury Williams; £30,000 to his son Albert Edward; £200 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; and legacies to servants. In addition to the sums of £10,000 each settled on them on their respective marriages he gives such a sum as with what they will receive from the funds of their mother's marriage settlement will make up £10,000 each, upon trust, for his daughters Mrs. Beatrice Hanbury Williams, Mrs. Mary Janet Whitwell, and Margaret Hilda Vizard, and £5000, upon trust, for his daughter Mrs. Ethel Bruce. The residue of his property he leaves to his son Arthur William.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1898) of Lieutenant Hugh Stewart McCorquodale, of 7, Park Place, St. James's, and of Thorneycroft's Light Infantry, who died at Spion Kop on Jan. 24, was proved on March 31 by Norman McCorquodale and Harold McCorquodale, the brothers and executors, the value of the estate amounting to £123,373. He gives his share and interest in the Armoury, Southwark, to his brothers George Frederick,

Alexander Cowan, Norman, and Harold; his debentures of McCorquodale and Co., Henry Blacklock and Co., Limited, and the Liverpool Printing and Stationery Company to his sisters Louisa Sherlock, Helen Green-shields, Elizabeth Birley, Kate Blacklock, Isabella Best Dudgeon, and Edith Beatrice Donnelly; £20,000 each in shares of McCorquodale and Co. to his brothers Norman and Harold; and £2000 for such charitable purposes as his executors may select. The residue of his property he leaves to his said six sisters, his other sister, Dame Mary Hamilton, being amply provided for.

The will (dated Oct. 23, 1899), with a codicil (dated Nov. 13, 1899), of Colonel Joseph Withers, J.P., of Briery Close, Windermere, who died on Nov. 20, was proved on March 15 by Mrs. Maria Louisa Withers, the widow, and Robert Norris, the executors, the value of the estate being £57,116. The testator gives £500 to Winifred Mary Stone, and £10 per annum each to his daughters during the life of his wife. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, to pay the income thereof to his wife during her life, and subject thereto for his children in equal shares.

The will (dated July 5, 1899), with a codicil (dated March 6, 1891), of Mr. Joseph Tetley, of Broadwater, Framlingham, Suffolk, and formerly of 5 and 7, Feuchurch Street, who died on Dec. 27, was proved on March 30 by

Joseph Tetley, the son, and Thomas George Bishop, the executors, the value of the estate being £36,936. He gives £15,000, upon trust, for his daughter Mrs. Sarah Jane Jones, in addition to the £10,000 already settled upon her; and £100 to Thomas George Bishop. The residue of his property he leaves to his son.

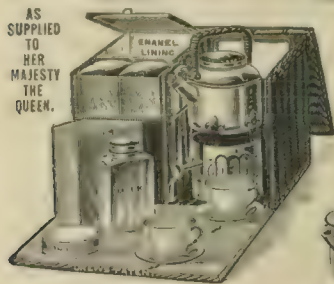
The will (dated Nov. 28, 1896) of Mrs. Beatrice Menzies, of 26, Curzon Street, Mayfair, who died on Dec. 22, was proved on March 6 by William Dudgeon Graham Menzies, the son and sole executor, the value of the estate being £18,805. The testator gives her daughter, Mrs. M. A. I. leaves the residue of her property to her daughters Dame Beatrice Graham Clarke, Cecilia Mary Woodhouse, and Janet Florence Marshall.

The will (dated Nov. 26, 1897) of the Rev. Edward Cumming Ince, of Marrick Abbey, Yorkshire, and Marrick, Lansdown Road, Bournemouth, who died on Dec. 7, was proved on March 30 by Mrs. Elizabeth Margaret Caroline Ince, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the estate being £34,450. The testator gives his household furniture to his wife; £200 to his nephew, Henry Edward Bourchier; and £100 each to his four children. He devises the Marrick Abbey estate to his son the Rev. Edward John Cumming Whittington Ince, but charged with the payment of annuities amounting to £35. The residue of his

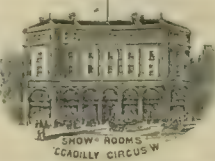
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There's Security in

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LITTLE
LIVER
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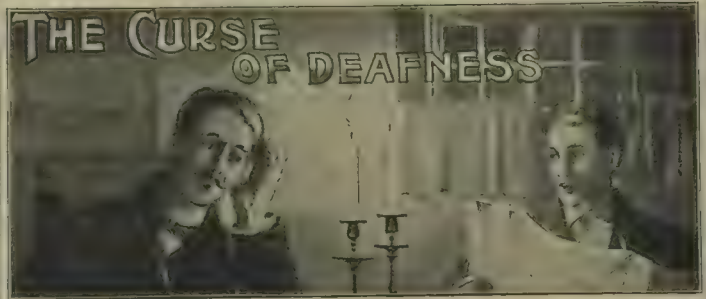
ABSOLUTELY CURE
Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
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ness, Acid Eructations,
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Specks floating before
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and Nervous Headaches, Distress from too
Hearty Eating, Constipation, Yellow Skin,
Heartburn, Pasty Complexion, Sluggish Liver,
Great Mental Depression, and a general feeling
of being below par.

In glass tubes, 13d. Of all chemists. Note steel-engraved labels
blue letters on white ground, and name of proprietors, Carter
Medicine Co. Dose, one at night; but the first night take three.

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DEAFNESS & DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

Only a very few people are aware of the danger that threatens all those persons whose ears discharge. When that complaint is neglected—as is, unfortunately, often the case—the worst complications are to be feared. First, the tympanic membrane is progressively eaten away, ending by completely disappearing; then the ossicles become affected and grow carious, and the destruction of the entire organ, slowly but surely, takes place, the final result being often fatal. Many Life Assurance Companies decline to insure those who suffer from discharge from the ears, while the others impose special conditions in such cases.

The following is an example of a complete cure obtained by a patient who had for long suffered from this grave complaint, and it also again proves that, contrary to popular belief, perforation of the tympanic membrane is not necessarily incurable. Miss J. C. (Nottingham) had been affected with a discharge from the ear for a period of fifteen years. The tympanic membrane was perforated, and total deafness was experienced, accompanied by noises in the head. The ear complaint was also complicated by a chronic affection of the nose of a particularly grave type, known as ozona, while the patient was anemic and of rheumatic condition. On two occasions this lady had been seen by specialists, who informed her that the tympanic membrane was perforated, and that a cure was unlikely. Nasal douches were prescribed with sundry medicines, which had no appreciable effect.

After having followed their treatment for six months with no result, Miss C. applied to the Drouet Institute. The treatment prescribed by this well-known medical establishment was undertaken at the beginning of March of the past year, and by the month of May a complete and radical cure was obtained. The case was exceptionally grave, and the treatment exceptionally long, but the cure proved a radical one, as may be judged from the following letter:

"Sept. 20, 1898.
"I now, after using your treatment and having waited four months to see the after-effects, have great pleasure to add my testimonial. I am perfectly cured, can hear quite well, and, may add, am much improved in my general health. I only regret I had not heard of your Institute sooner. You would have saved me years of suffering. I shall be very pleased to have my letter published in 'The Newspaper for the Deaf.' On reading some of the testimonials, I find that all mention how long they were in being cured of their complaints. Please add to my letter 'Perfectly cured after three months' treatment.'
"J. C."

(The full address may be had on application.)

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All persons affected with Deafness, Ear diseases, or Nose and Throat affections, can receive free advice, without leaving home, by applying to the Drouet Institute, 72, Regent's Park Road, London, N.W.

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property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life. At her decease he gives £6000 to the trustees of the marriage settlement of his son Edward: £2000 to the trustees of the settlement made on the marriage of his son the Rev. Henry Gason Ince, and the ultimate residue to his children, Henry, the Rev. James Berkeley Cumming Ince, and Anna Elizabeth Ince, certain sums already settled on them to be brought into hotchpot.

The will of Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Lionel Joseph Goff, J.P., 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of Hale Park, Southampton, who was killed at Magersfontein on Dec. 11, was proved on March 30 by Mrs. Ellen Mary Charlotte Goff, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the estate being £9641.

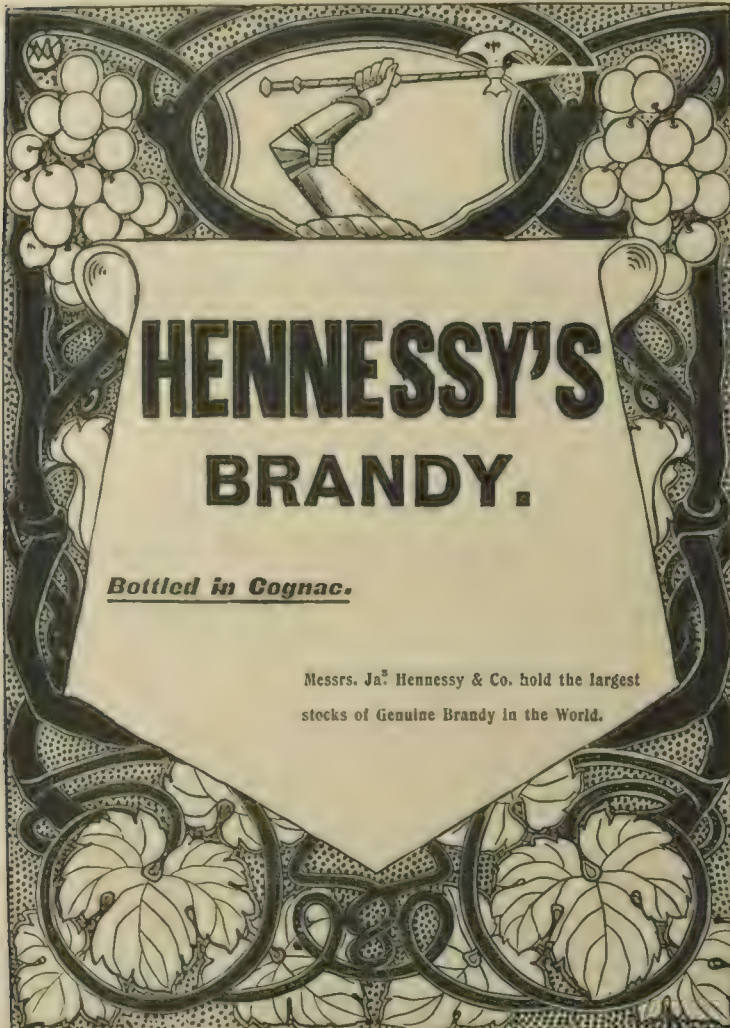
The will (dated March 23, 1889), with two codicils (dated July 14, 1896, and Jan. 12, 1900), of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas William Cator, of Ollerton, near Newark, and Woodhall Spa, near Horncastle, Lincolnshire, who died on Jan. 14, was proved on March 31 by Mrs. Jane Louisa Cator, the widow, and the Rev. William Lumley Bertie Cator, the brother, the executors, the value of the estate being £21,651. The testator gives £200 to his wife; £800 each to his brother Frederick and to his nephew Arthur Charles Albemarle; £200 to his nephew Frederick Edward Thomas; and a few specific gifts. His residuary estate is to be held, upon trust, for his wife for life. Subject thereto he devises

the Woodhall Spa Estate to his nephew Charles George Lumley Cator, and the ultimate residue of his property between his brothers Frederick Henry and William Lumley Bertie, his nieces Agiltha Malet Vaughan and Geraldine Frances Louisa, and his nephews Bertie John, Charles George, Charles Savile, Frederick Edward, and Arthur Charles.

The will of Dame Arabella Sarah Gosset, of 16, Cranley Gardens, who died on Jan. 29, widow of Sir Ralph Allen Gosset, K.C.B., Sergeant-at-Arms, was proved on Mar. 28 by Colonel William Butler Gosset, Matthew John Alfred Gosset, and Francis Russell Gosset, the sons, the executors, the value of the estate being £3265.

That venerable body the Royal Society of British Artists is holding its one hundred and thirtieth exhibition, and should command the respect usually given to great age. There are many young Artists whose vivid style imparts hope to the zealous supporters of this institution. But, speaking generally, there is a lack of power and originality, which ought to be forthcoming, with an increase of energy judiciously applied. The present exhibition is neither worse nor better than a dozen which have preceded it—and there is absolutely nothing to distinguish it from any one of them. To judge

from the catalogue, the number of members is now so large as to occupy much of the space which formerly was allotted to outsiders, and it was generally in these that interest centred. If the Royal Society of British Artists could be adapted to the use of new artists only, with strict compulsory retirement after ten years, it might be a useful agency in the promotion of painting; but, under its present conditions, one fears that it runs the danger of becoming the home of decorous mediocrity. The most prominent place is accorded to a full-length (very full) portrait of Mrs. J. B. Robinson by Mr. Hal Hurst, in which the lady's "ropes of pearls" are the most conspicuous feature, while the drapery is anything but the produce of the loom. At the other end of the room Mr. Sherwood Hunter has a sort of moral to Mr. Hurst's work, but even in this the angular grey old woman's Bible is prominently put forward as a gilt-edged security. Mr. F. Armstrong has one or two strong landscapes; and Mr. Tom Robertson one of considerable beauty and feeling (36); and the President, Sir Wyke Bayliss, is constant to his Gothic interiors, selecting this year "The Sailors' Chapel, St. Valéry-sur-Somme," and "Milan Cathedral" as his subjects. Mr. Louis Grier might have produced more effect with a smaller canvas, but it shows some energy to have undertaken a panoramic view of "Wells Next the Sea." Mr. Machell poses one of his usual enigmas in "The Sacrifice."



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7	6 by 5	2	6 0	9	7 by 8	5	4 0	11	10 by 9	7	3 0
7	9	5	2 11 0	10	11	7	11 5 6 0	12	11	9	6 4 0
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9	6	6	0 3 6 0	12	4	7	9 5 12 0	12	11	10	2 7 14 0
8	7	7	0 3 10 0	11	5	9	0 6 0 0	13	1	9	11 8 7 0
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COLONEL SIR R. WARBURTON IN THE KHYBER.

"Eighteen Years in the Khyber—1879 to 1898." By Colonel Sir Robert Warburton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (John Murray.)—The British Indian Empire, with three millions and a half of its population just now fed by Government during the famine, has its internal difficulties. But since the Sepoy Mutiny and the consequent rebellion in the North-Western and Central Provinces, over forty years have witnessed no insurrection of its subjects in what may properly be called India; the fighting troubles have been frequent, though only with mountain tribes on the frontier. The Khyber Pass, extending some fifty miles to the west of Peshawar, is not the only practicable gateway—road between Afghanistan and the Punjab; yet no locality is more celebrated in Asiatic and modern British military

history. This book possesses the great merit of unity or continuity of interest which is sometimes wanting in the personal memoirs of distinguished soldiers. For the late Colonel Sir Robert Warburton, except during two or three brief holiday visits to England, or when called by affairs to Indian seats of government, passed nearly the whole of his life amidst or beneath the rugged heights of the North-West Frontier. Born in July 1812, at a Ghilzai fort near Gandamak, of an Afghan lady mother to whom his father, a Colonel of the Bengal Artillery, was duly married, and who narrowly escaped with her life from the Caudal massacre and the prolonged agonies of fugitives attempting their return to India, the author, educated in London and at Addiscombe and Woolwich, in 1862 went out there again. His active life, which ended in 1893, was entirely spent on the Punjab border, saving a very slight and brief connection with the Abyssinian Expedition of

1868. Soldier as he was, almost the only considerable real warfare that he ever saw was in the last two years of his career, in the campaign of Sir William Lockhart against the Afghans and Orakzais, in Samana and Tirah, still freshly remembered.

Nevertheless, we believe that the services rendered by this able, diligent, wise, and faithful officer in the Civil Government Administration, though confined to ruling and keeping the Khyber, were more valuable than many a victorious battle. There is much cause to regret that by the remissness, the inattention, the official wrong-headedness of his superiors at Lahore, Colonel Warburton's carefully devised measures of improvement did not come into effect. More especially his method of dealing with the Afghani, Shinwari, and other tribes by frank and direct personal influence, and not through the fallacious agency of native middle-men, seems highly to be commended.

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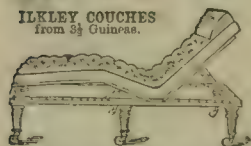
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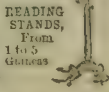
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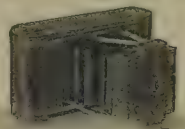
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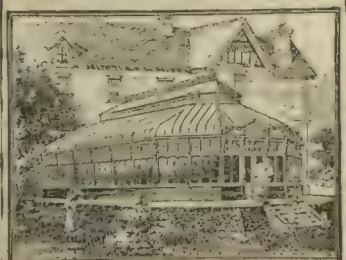
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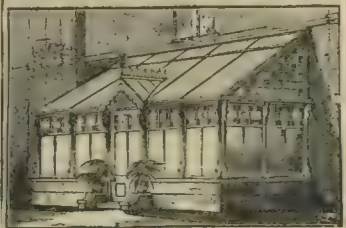
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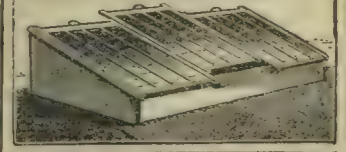
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THE ILLUMINATIONS IN SACKVILLE STREET.



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TWO VIEWS OF THE BOER ATTEMPT TO DAM THE KLIP RIVER AND INUNDATE LADYSMITH.

From Photographs by an Officer



ON TO LADYSMITH AT LAST: THE FINAL CROSSING OF THE TUGELA.

From a photograph supplied by Miss Guinness.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND: THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN PRESENTING THE KEYS OF THE CITY TO HER MAJESTY.

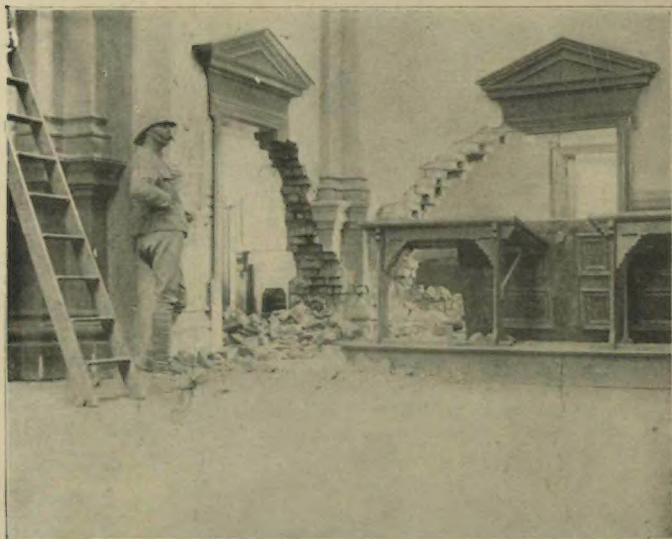
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500-POUNDER BOER GUN AT MAPEKING.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY A. DURANT AND CO.

The picture shows General Cronje, with riding-whip, underneath the gun. — On his right is Commandant Snyman; on Cronje's left Captain T. D. ...



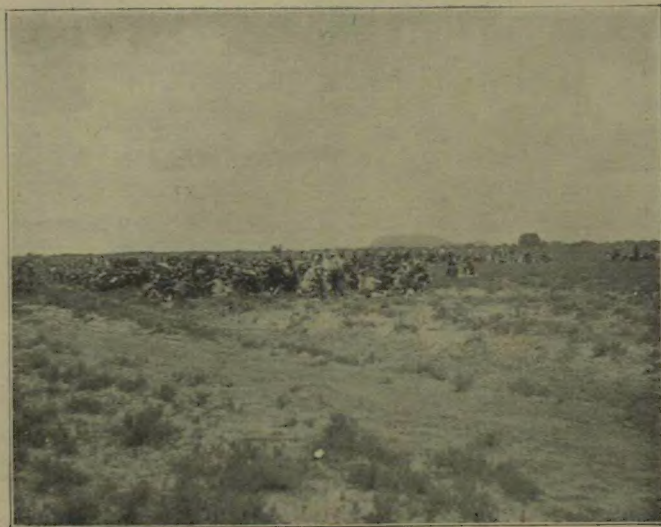
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AFTER CRONJE'S SURRENDER: THE BOER LAAGER.



THE BOER TRENCHES AT PAARDEBERG, SHOWING BOMB-PROOF SHELTER.



AFTER PAARDEBERG: THE BOER PRISONERS.

CAMPAIGNING SCENES AT KIMBERLEY AND PAARDEBERG.

Photographs supplied by Mr. Wheeler, "Cape Times."



INVALIDS AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, NETLEY

First Row (reading from left).—No. 4. Corporal Ramsey, Black Watch, wounded, Magersfontein, eight times, who so nobly avenged the death of a drummer-boy brutally murdered by a Boer with a pocket-knife. No. 5. Private Pratt, of the Black Watch. No. 6. Private Glisson, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Second Row.—No. 8. Private Milford, Coldstream Guards, wounded, Modder River. No. 4. Corporal Gordon, Gordon Highlanders, wounded, Magersfontein. 5. Corporal Campbell, Loyal North Lancashires, wounded, Belmont. No. 9. Sergeant Mathers, Imperial Light Infantry, wounded at Spion Kop three times; a well-known man of Johannesburg, who has taken part in all African warfare for the last ten years. No. 10. Private Weatherborn, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, wounded, Frazier's Drift. No. 11. Corporal Fearey, Royal Field Artillery, wounded in the leg, Spion Kop. Third Row.—No. 2. Private Fife, Black Watch, wounded, Magersfontein.

Photograph by S. Pepper, Southampton.



FREE STATE COMMANDANTS.

Upper Row (reading from left).—Dickson (State Attorney), Snawpoel, Steenkamp, Ferreira, Fick, Putgieter, Wessells, Du Toit, Van der Merwe. Middle Row.—Major Albrecht, Du Plessis, Nel, President Steyn, Olivier, Prinsloo, De Villiers. Lower Row.—Prinsloo, Van Zyl, Du Plooy, Lubbe, Naudé.

Photograph by Deale, Bloemfontein.



THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE GARE DU NORD, BRUSSELS.

The Prince of Wales's journey to Copenhagen, in company with the Princess, was interrupted momentarily at the Nord Station at Brussels by an incident which will be long remembered. As the train was on the point of departure, a beardless youth leaped upon the footboard of the compartment in which the Prince sat, and, from a three-franc pistol, fired two shots at him. One bullet broke the glass of the window, and another buried itself in the cushions, uncomfortably near to the Prince, who seemed to be hardly aware of what had happened, so inconsequent was the act and so quietly was it carried out. "Poor fool!" the Prince's exclamation, was the excellent summary of the situation, made as the train proceeded on its journey, and as the unresisting Belgian youth—Spido by name—was taken into close custody. A good deal more was

said, however, the next day, when the methods of the would-be murderer's madness were made known to the world. He was nothing if not frank in his account of the nervous tremors, the irresolution, and all the rest, with which he marked out the Prince as his target. The motive of his deed he attributed to a general adherence to Socialistic principles, but particularly to the animosity aroused against English policy in the Transvaal, of which he had got his notions at a pro-Boer meeting in Brussels. Dr. Leyds, under the circumstances, added his telegram of congratulation to the thousands of others sent to the Prince, one of the earliest coming from the Queen, in Dublin. Thanksgiving services have been held in many places, including Copenhagen; and hundreds of visitors have entered their names in sympathy at Marlborough House.

Meanwhile, the parents of Spido have put forward a plea as to their son's irresponsibility. "He understands now," they say in an appeal to the Queen, "the character of his act, weeps with us, and implores pardon." They describe him, at fifteen, as "a respectful, submissive, and loving boy, with a heart of gold, wickedly deceived by odious lies." A petition in the same terms has been addressed to the Prince. The suggestion that French ill-will against England was one motive of the attempt to compass the Prince's life has been utterly set aside by the frankness and cordiality of the expressions of sympathy received from France. The French Ambassador in Copenhagen called to offer his official condolences. Even the Duke of Orleans has expressed himself similarly in a telegram, to which, it is well to note, the Prince has sent a cordial reply.